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COLUMBUS.

HOW LEFT AND TAKEN.

Departure of the Fleet.

OCCUPATION BY OUR FORCES.

Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

Character of the Fortifications.

LARGE AMOUNT OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED.

Gen. Pillow's River Chain.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, Ky., March 4th, 1862.

Columbus, the Raw Head and Bloody Bones of Federal Fancy, and the subject of Confederate gasconade and braggadocio, is to-day in our hands with its splendid fortifications, its stores of ordnance, burned barracks and deserted tenements. The mystery of Columbus outwardly is solved. The secret history remains unwritten.

At ten o'clock Monday night, the 3d inst., I stepped from the Cairo wharf boat into Capt. Paulding's gig, and crossing the swiftly rushing Ohio, soon found myself aboard the gunboat St. Louis, which was lying in the lee of the Kentucky shore, in readiness for the coming expeditions Columbus-ward, in the morning. The fleet destined for the occasion was composed as follows: The ironclad gunboats Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Carondolet and St. Louis; the Lexington, just down from the Tennessee; four mortar boats in tow of the steamers Lake Erie and Ike Hammit; and the transports Illinois, Aleck Scott and T. L. Magill, conveying the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford, 53d Illinois, Col. Roberts and 58th Illinois, Major Sanger commanding, *viz* Col. Stuart at Paducah. The Benton had originally been chosen as flag ship, but her repairs not having been concluded, the Cincinnati bore the colors of Commodore Foote.

The fleet got under way at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, headed for the *equinoctial terra*, the land of mystery—Columbus. It was a cold, chilly morning, the wind cutting like a knife, rendering an overcoat and blanket decidedly comfortable. For two hours we steamed down the river, our pace accelerated by the swift current some six miles an hour, between unending files of cotton woods, sycamores and willows, dead and decaying in swamps and the overflowed lowlands, with here and there a tumble down, squat cabin, perched upon some eminence fortunate in being *terra firma* by a margin of a few inches.

ARRIVAL AT LUCAS'S BEND.

The fleet arrived at Lucas's Bend, about two miles and a half above Columbus, just as the sun was rising. The flag ship signalled the fleet to come to, and we lay in the middle of the stream, the transports far astern. The near edge of the Columbus bluffs was in sight, but the glass revealed no signs of the enemy. The fleet moved slowly down until opposite the first field of Belmont, at the point where the transports conveyed away our forces upon that tragic day. Upon the margin of the river stands a rumous looking tenement, at the door of which was a stiff more than looking native and his dog, a lank, long limbed stripling, who, upon sight of the gunboats, incontinently took to his heels and "skedaddled" through an adjacent cornfield and vanished in a swamp. A tug set out from the flag ship for the house, and accosted the native, who persistently declared that the rebels had evacuated Columbus on the previous day, and burned their quarters. Little faith was reposed in the native's statements. After lengthy and tedious intergunboat communications, the line of battle was formed, the drums beat to quarters and the guns were manned for action. Another tug, carrying a scouting detachment, set off from the flag ship, gradually and cautiously crawled down to the point behind which frowned the mysterious fortifications and reposed the deserted village with its great arsenal mine. The tug reached the point and rounded it in full range of the water batteries. Upon the crown of the bluff could be seen stragglers, here and there, and as the tug rounded the point, one of them unfurled a flag and waved it. The character of the flag could not be discerned from the gunboats, but it was evidently satisfactory to the scouting party, as the tug suddenly increased her speed in direct line for the water battery, and closely followed by a second tug with a party from the flag ship.

HOISTING THE FLAG.

Both parties landed and started for the top of the bluff at double quick, and in a few moments Lieut. Phelps of the Cincinnati unfurled the Stars and Stripes. They found themselves, however, second comers, for the Second Illinois Cavalry from Paducah had rode overland the day before on a scouting expedition and taken possession of the town. The gunboats rapidly steamed down to the town, and the crews enthusiastically saluted the flag. The transports landed their troops, and possession was taken. The work was accomplished without the firing of a gun or loss of life. The bubble, when it was grasped, left very thin suds in the hand.

THE TOWN.

Columbus is situated upon a narrow neck of land running south from the base of a bluff of steep ascent and some ninety feet in altitude above the present water marks. Upon this bluff the rebel batteries were located. The town is simply a heterogeneous collection of mongrel wooden tenements, most of which were at one time devoted to bowling, billiard and bibatory purposes. One brick residence lays some well defined claims to architectural pretensions and finish. One lawyer's shingle decorates a side wall, and one church lifts its meek wooden turret to the sky, some nuisance above it. A dilapidated depot—for Columbus insignificant as it is, established an imaginary claim to commercial importance in being the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—two or three grocery stores and as many insignificant taverns, a post office combining fluid with its postal arrangements, the whole, backed by swamps, frosted for the night and hemmed in with hills, make the town. Everything bore the marks of desertion and destruction. The houses were closed and the inmates gone. The stores had been ransacked and the contents scattered through the streets. Molasses, flour, groceries, letters, candle-boxes, playing-cards, whisky-bottles, house furniture, and other articles, *ad infinitum*, littered the sidewalks. A contraband mounted upon a forlorn and mud-decahued mule, and a butternut-legged saloon keeper bestraddling a dirty counter, whose glories had departed down the secession throats, were the only signs of male life in the town. Every woman had departed. Every dog, hog and other animal adjunct of civilization had followed Rev. Gen. Polk and his forces. The sand-bagged levee was covered with gun-carriages, caisons, torpedoes, shell, shot, chains and anchors. The torpedoes which were generously intended to blow Commodore Foote's affect heaven ward, were constructed in the shape of a sky rocket, and would prove about as effective for the purposes as one of the latter sky-piercing institutions. Large quantities of coal were piled upon the landing, which will come in excellent use for our gunboats and transports. Ordnance was scattered over the ground, much of which, from appearances, had but recently arrived. All of the guns and carriages were of Memphis manufacture, and were addressed to Gen. Polk.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications upon the bluff and its slope are reached from the town by an inclined railroad plane. They are constructed in the most thorough manner, and upon purely scientific principles, showing the handiwork of a master engineer. The water battery mounted twenty-two guns, some of them of the largest calibre, and had been dismounted, and probably thrown into the river. Five of them were lying upon the slope, and undoubtedly others are at the bottom of the river. The gun platforms were filled with grape, canister and shell in great profusion. The upper works presented a front of some two miles and a half in extent, the earth works mounting 128 pounders, and the whole embracing about 60 guns. All the upper guns had been removed. The forts were so located and constructed as to be almost impregnable to an assault by storm. The capture of one by no means involved the capture of the whole. A fresh assault must be made in each instance. At the main fort, and many of the earth works, stockades crossed the trenches, exposing the assaulting party to a storm of bullets from riflemen firing through loop holes. Every ravine and ditch was thoroughly protected, and the various approaches of the river commanded for a long distance in every direction. The bearings of the guns will be more readily understood from a cut I send you, than from any technical description. It is sufficient that an unusually strong natural position was seized upon, and so improved by engineering skill that the capture of the Columbus fortifications, in extent and perfection of detail combined, can hardly be found in the United States. The water battery was exposed to the fire of the gunboats, and in no lengthy time could have been silenced by vigorous shelling. The upper works, if manned by determined men, would have proved disastrous to the gunboats, and could be held against the assaults of a vastly superior force by land.

INTERIOR OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The parade ground is about a mile and a half in length, and three hundred yards in width, and most admirably adapted for its purposes. Out of the ruins of what were burned, but many of the huts remained intact. These were constructed simply but substantially. A capacious cellar was dug, and the excavated earth banked up around the structure. Many of the cellars were flooded with water, rather incommoding sleeping arrangements, a difficulty which was obviated by mounting the beds upon logs. Our boys, with true Yankee tact, seized upon these institutions, and rapidly converted them into comfortable and hospitable domicils.

About the only souvenirs of the late camp life of the rebels are their theological progress under the tuition of their reverend general, were countless packs of playing cards, and shattered fragments of whisky bottles, which were strewn all over the fortifications, sandwiched into the pyramids of grape and scattered down the slope of the bluff. Nothing of any value in the line of camp furniture, small arms or private property, was left; whatever could not be carried off was burned.

One article, too bulky to carry away and impervious to fire, was Pillow's forty thousand dollar chain, with which that sage warrior proposed to obstruct the navigation of the river. One end is firmly anchored in the bluff and thence dangles its ponderous links to the river below, a harmless monument to the child-like simplicity and imaginative ideality of the great constructor of ditches.

There are two magazines of capacious dimensions, one located at some distance in the rear of the main fortifications, and still burning while I was there. The other is located upon the slope of the bluff above the western battery. In addition to these is a sort of telegraph magazine filled with galvanic batteries and coils of wire, forming portions of a subterranean telegraph connecting together the various parts of the works. Water was obtained from the river by means of a steam pump, and emptied into a huge tank which still remains there, minus the pumping apparatus.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

That the rebels encamped at Columbus bore little love to the Federal officers, both military and civil, is evidenced by the fact that effigies of the most indicrous make-up, and labelled McClellan, Scott, Seward, Chase, etc., were found suspended from trees and gibbets, and buried headlong down the bluff. Letters of the most obscene and profane character, and leading to Federal officials are expressive of the private reflections and cogitations of the rebels were also found. Everything connected with the evacuation indicated a most deep-seated, malignant enmity and venemous hatred against the Union forces and the people of the North. From such indices as were presented at Columbus, it may readily be inferred that Polk's army went off cussing louder than did "our army in Flanders."

THE FORCES AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus was invested by the rebels in October last. The largest number of troops occupying it at any one time was 27,000. At the time of the evacuation there were probably about 19,000. They commenced evacuating on Thursday last, and the final quota left on Monday morning. The destruction of the barracks and of 8 large warehouse below the town occupied several days. In their retreat they tore up the railroad track, and it is said undermined several of the roads. After leaving, they divided their forces and went in detail, Hickman and Island No. 10. One of the first persons to greet our troops was a German deserter from their forces, who with three hundred others, had been taken off a steamer at Memphis and impressed.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Among other documents I found a copy of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 26th inst., in a deserted bowling alley, called Dixie's Saloon, from which I make a few interesting extracts.

In referring to the Inaugural Message of Jeff. Davis, the editor says:

"The first step towards this result should be that intimated by the President—a determination not to defend *unimportant (!) points* with small bodies of troops, *cost Hatteras, Roanoke, Henry and Donelson*—a policy which alone has caused the disasters incurred by us at these places. The necessary sequence to this policy, as we have intimated above, will be to concentrate all our forces that can possibly be spared, in one or more tremendous armies and inaugurate a new era *by carrying the war into the enemy's country!*"

The State Government of South Carolina are taking active measures to suppress the sale and distillation of whisky.

A destructive fire occurred at Helena, Ark., last week, consuming ninety thousand dollars' worth of property.

Beauregard has recovered.

The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* advises planters to plant but little cotton, and turn their attention to raising grain and produce for the army.

A letter from Richmond indicates a want of faith in the new Government, and attributes the late reverses entirely to Benjamin of the War Department. Another letter scores Pillow unmercifully for his conduct at Donelson, and applauds Buckner to the echo.

Gen. Johnson has violated his parole and escaped South.

The Montgomery *Mail* is agitating the manufacture of gun cotton.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that whereas France has refused to recognize the flag, it therefore does not recognize the right of planters to hold cotton under any flag except that of the Confederacy.

The following is the latest market at Memphis:

Cotton, per lb	28@30c
Tobacco (choice) per lb	5@9
Flour, per bbl	$12 50
Wheat, per bush	2 00
Corn, "	80c
Oats, "	1 00
Rye, "	1 50
Hay, per ton	40 00
Bacon, per lb	9c
Sugar, "	3½@4½
Molasses, per gal	24

Nothing exported and trade dull.

COLUMBUS AS IT NOW STANDS.

I left Columbus in the midst of a cold and furious gale of storm at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All of the gunboats returned to Cairo, except the St. Louis, which, at a conference of the commanders, was decided upon as the one to remain. The troops also remain, and Colonel Buford will probably have command of the place. I have given you in the foregoing an outline of the facts of the evacuation and occupation of Columbus, and reserve until another time, any discussion upon the merits of the case.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM

1—Outline main fortification.
2—Earthworks mounting 32-pounders.
3—Wolf Island.
4—Water batteries.
5—Inclined plain from works to landing.
6—Earthworks with stockade pierced for musketry.
7—Two gun battery protecting rail road.
8—Redoubt in rear of town.
9—Fastioned redoubt.
10—Parade ground.

MATTERS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Advance of Gen. Banks.

THE OCCUPATION OF MARTINSBURG.

The advance of our right wing on the Potomac, in the movement of Gen. Banks' column, which took place on Monday last, is the first spring token of a movement in that quarter of the Grand Army. As our dispatches have already stated, the advance of Gen. Banks' column, consisting of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, passed over the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Harper's Ferry, before daybreak on Monday morning, by a rope ferry, and took possession of the town. Next day ample provision for transporting troops over the river was provided, and our advanced guard considerably reinforced. Bolivar and Charlestown and a considerable portion of the country on both banks of the Shenandoah are now occupied by our troops. Except about twenty of the enemy, which were captured, they all retired on the approach of our arms.

This is the third attempt of a movement similar in kind. The first, in October last is sadly chronicled in the annals of this war in the melancholy misadventure at Balls Bluff some twenty miles below Harpers Ferry. Before Gen. Stone is released from his present treatment is it to be hoped that the responsibility of this sad failure will have been permanently located. The second movement is the still recent one that will stand marked in the history of the war as the retreat from Bath to Hancock, in which our Chicago Yates Phalanx bore a conspicuous and honorable part. The prisoners from this and other regiments captured by the rebels on that occasion are among those most recently returned. The third movement is now successful, and the right wing of the Federal army has already considerably curtailed the rebel territory in Virginia, and made a foothold for itself which all the power of the rebellion cannot wrest from it. So far no opposition has been given to our advance, not a hostile shot having been fired.

Gen. Banks has established his headquarters on the road from Harper's Ferry to Bolivar. By the diagram we present above the importance of his advance will be clearly seen in its relations to the re-opening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, an end to which Secretary Stanton stands pledged by his late promise to the railroad men, and which he will carry out. The diagram includes the operations of Gen. Banks thus far on the "sacred soil," including the last as set down in our yesterday's dispatches the occupation of Martinsburg. The enemy, under Gens. Jackson and Smith, are in force in the vicinity of Winchester, and unless the effects of the rebel treplation in the West influences them, from this region at no distant day. The following is the latest from this region:

Gen. Banks's forces occupied Martinsburg Tuesday, without opposition, and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was Rev. J. McVeigh, chaplain of the 2d Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Co. E, Michigan cavalry, near Berryville.

Intelligence from Winchester tends to the belief that Jackson is there in full force and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place. The same authority as this army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

More Usurpation of Power.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—The Convention, by a vote of 75 to 66, instructed the Congressional Apportionment Committee to divide the State

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALL QUIET AT CAIRO.

REPORTS FROM DOWN THE RIVER.

GEN BANKS AT MARTINSBURG.

The Rebels Still Yielding to Pressure.

LATAST FROM SAVANNAH.

A Hopeless Case for Fort Pulaski.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS

English Sentiment More Friendly.

ANDY JOHNSON LEAVES FOR TENNESSEE.

How the State will be Regenerated.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES IN MEXICO.

Conference Between Gen. Price and Dobado.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

"The Handwriting on the Wall."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Emory of the Sixth cavalry, and Cols. Quimby and Patrick of New York, have been nominated for Brigadier Generals.

General Lander will be buried from Rev. Dr. Hull's Church, under military escort. His body guard will be a company of sharp-shooters from his native city, Salem, Mass., who have been with him since the fight at Edwards's Ferry.

Half of the pall-bearers are to be civilians—Gen. Lander not having cherished special love for the regular army.

The body arrived this morning, attended by a large number of his officers and men. It has been already embalmed and will be sent to Salem after the funeral.

Philadelphia and New York merchants have petitioned Congress for a resumption of letter and newspaper mail to Panama. A bill will be introduced soon restoring the old mail. At present there will be no mail communication with Central America, the steamship company positively declining to convey letters or newspapers without the authority of Congress.

The testimony of returned prisoners captured in July at Falling Water, before the Conduct of the War Committee, tends to show that with more energy Patterson might have caught Johnston before Bull Run.

The residence of the French Minister, M. Mercier, at Georgetown, was burned last night; loss $15,000. The furniture might have been saved by the Provost Guard, but the Frenchman locked them out while seeking to extinguish the flames by buckets of water. All the furniture but a few pieces was thus destroyed.

Col. James H. Spear, of one of the Tennessee regiments organized at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., was confirmed as Brigadier General to-day.

Andy Johnson, Maynard and Etheridge, leave for Nashville to-morrow. The former is commissioned to form a provisional Government. He will call a State Convention, which will depose Gov. Harris and all his rebel associates in the old State Government, and form a new loyal Government. All of these gentlemen hope soon to rejoin their families.

In executive session of the Senate, to-day, a resolution was introduced expressing the sense of the Senate that no more appointments of generals should be made, except as reward for gallantry or capacity on the field of battle.

Gen. Lander will be buried to-morrow. The pall bearers are Senators Sumner and Wilson, Representatives Blair and Potter, Generals McClellan, Marcy and Williams, and Colonel Key, with an escort of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

The Senate amended the military bill to-day, so as to repeal the act giving the President power to appoint additional aids-de-camp, thinking forty-nine enough for McClellan. Another bill, recently introduced, giving the President the power of appointing Assistant Adjutant Generals *ad libitum* will hardly pass.

The bill fixing naval salaries, reported by Senator Sherman, was not with the approbation of the Committee, but merely to get it before the Senate; the understanding being that it shall not be taken up till the pay of Congress and of the army has been reduced.

The House has adopted the Senate amendment to the appropriation bill, giving but two mileages to members.

The order under our treaty with New Grenada, which the Joint Commission setting here has extended six months, is designed to give a hundred claims, pending on the 10th of March; and which would otherwise cease, another chance to be passed upon.

Gen. Blenker has passed three times before the Military Committee. There are some discrepancies between his testimony there and before the VanWyck Committee. His case, with other doubtful ones, will be passed upon to-morrow by the Senate, which will have a long executive session.

Mr. Browning has the floor on the Confiscation bill. A speech "betwixt and between" is expected.

A new rebel battery, mounting 14 guns, has been discovered opposite Port Tobacco.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Jas. H. Spears, of Pennsylvania, and Maj. Samuel D. Sturges, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

Official information has been received that the Portuguese Government is devoting its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions.

The residence of the French Minister in Georgetown, was this morning destroyed by fire, together with much elegant furniture.

General McClellan issued a general order, announcing with deep regret to the army the death of Brigadier-General Lander. He pays a high compliment to his public services, intelligence and courage.

General McClellan to-day issued a general order, dismissing Col. Kerrigan from the service for the various offences of which he was convicted by court martial.

A Board of medical officers will convene at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the Navy.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—Washington specials state that the publication of Fremont's evidence was unauthorized.

Gen. Hunter is in Washington to-day.

Letters from Fort Royal state that Fort Pulaski is entirely surrounded by Union troops and effectually cut off from communication from Savannah, and new batteries are being erected. Savannah has been very well defended by the rebels, large numbers of rebel troops are constantly arriving. Our troops are in good health. News of recent Union victories produced a thrilling effect on the rebels, serving to stimulate desertions.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, March 5, 1862.

The black law article was taken up to-day, after a provision had been inserted providing for submitting each separately to the people. During the progress of the debate, Mr. Orme of Bloomington offered an amendment, that no negro or mulatto should be brought into the State to be held temporarily or permanently as a slave. Mr. Morton of Morgan and Mr. Firkin of Coles opposed this. They took the ground that a slave owner should have the right to bring his slaves temporarily into the State, for the purpose of passing through the State, &c. The amendment, strange to say, was voted down by 83 ayes and 31 noes. In a full convention the ayes would have been at least 90, and the noes 24. The voting down of this amendment, more than anything else yet done, exhibits the intensely pro-slavery character of this Convention. The black law article was finally passed by a vote of 83 ayes to 30 noes.

Mr. Starne, from the Finance Committee, presented a report contravening the positions of the Governor, and claiming that his war expenditures in excess of the legislative appropriations should not have been made.

The preamble to the Constitution article on State boundary was passed upon.

Pending the consideration of the article providing for the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, the Convention adjourned.

There is a great deal of sickness, and many deaths, among the prisoners at Camp Butler—doubtless owing to the change of climate.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 5, 1862.

There is but little news stirring to-day of importance.

Everything is quiet at Columbus. General Sherman returned this morning and immediately left for Paducah. Col. Buford is in command at Columbus. The anchors and chains found upon the landing belong to heavy ships of the line, and were removed from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Pillow's immense chain was stolen from the same locality.

A regular line of steamers will be established between Cairo and Columbus. At present a tug leaves daily for the conveyance of mail matter.

The steamer Empress arrived from St. Louis this morning with a freight of cattle.

A gentleman just from Nashville, thinks that the rebels will not make a stand at Chattanooga, but will retreat still further into Alabama.

The stores of ordnance at Columbus will be collected in a day or two.

Nothing new from the Cumberland and Tennessee.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—A letter from Fort Monroe, published in the *American* of this city, said that yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* announces that the steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying. The Nashville went up directly under the guns of the blockading vessel, almost within hailing distance, and then passing her, steered for Fort Macon. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception and started in pursuit of the Nashville, but following her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable cargo of bank note and printing paper.

The Richmond *Dispatch's* calls attention to mysterious "writings on the wall," indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following:

"Attention Union men! Watch and wait! The Union forever! The day is dawning! The hour of deliverance approaches!"

It was these significant mysterious words that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

It was thought that Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox would be now held as hostages for Generals Buckner and Johnston, but this was merely rumored. Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox and other Federal prisoners have reached Richmond.

There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—A flag of truce was sent over to Craney Island to-day, but no passengers returned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—The *Confederacy* this morning states that Gen. Bushrod Johnson escaped from Fort Donelson and reached Murfreesboro last Saturday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, and other Federal prisoners to the number of one hundred, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, S. C., and were lodged in Libby prison and other jails. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them, if any, have not been completed. Col. Wood is the officer who acted as Military Governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals.

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union proclivities.

Richmond papers publish General Order No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, March 1st, wherein Jeff. Davis proclaims martial law over Richmond, and the adjoining country for ten miles. All distillation of spirituous liquors, and their sale, is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the present disorder.

All persons having arms of any description were requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March; those not complying would be seized.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "This measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes."

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—A gentleman who just reached here says, on Saturday morning Com. Tatnall's fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Beaufort, and one man killed. The fleet then returned the fire.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

Commodore Dupont Under Way.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Port Royal advices state that Commodore Dupont's fleet had sailed from there. Destination not known.

The steamship Ericsson has arrived from Port Royal, March 1st, with 300 bales of cotton and 140 passengers. The steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived with a Connecticut regiment.

A passenger from Savannah reports 30,000 rebel troops there, and that provender is meagre, and being contraband, is not used.

From Havana — Wm. L. Yancey en route Home — Gen. Almonte gone to Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Columbia from Havana 1st, has arrived. Gen. Almonte had passed through Havana for Vera Cruz.

Wm. L. Yancey, disguised, had sailed in the rebel schooner Wide Awake for the South.

The captain of the captured English steamer Labuan arrived at Havana in a rebel schooner, and protested before the English consul and left in the Columbus for New York.

The gunboat Harriet Lane had arrived at Havana. She took as a prize, off Matanzas, the schooner Virginia Adams. It is stated if the sloop of war Portsmouth had waited a day before capturing the Labuan, she would have got $300,000 in specie.

Vera Cruz dates are to the 21st of February. Gen. Prim had a conference with Gen. Dabelado at Saladad, twelve leagues from Vera Cruz. The preliminaries were satisfactory. The pending negotiations at Orizaba. The French troops will be allowed to advance to Tehuacan, the Spanish to Orizaba, and the English to Cordova. Sickness and desertions continue among the Spaniards.

Flag-officer Foote's Announcement of the Evacuation of Columbus.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Commodore Foote, dated March 1:

Lieut. Commanding Phelps, sent, with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has, at this moment, returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their winter quarters, and removing the heavy guns on the bluffs. But the guns in the water batteries remain. He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up, ostentatiously, on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampments, also, are considerably diminished in a few days, since he was last there.

Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus, and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the town, military stores, and equipments.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

U. S. Steamer Richmond Ashore on Florida Reef.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 5.—Captain Spangler of the U. S. schooner Guthrie, makes the following report: Left Key West 23d January. The U. S. steam frigate Richmond went ashore, on the 21st of February, in the night, on the American Shoal, Florida Reef, fifteen miles west of Key West, and still remained there on the 22d. The steamship Florida, gunboat, together with a number of Key West wreckers, were rendering what assistance they could. The wind at the time was blowing directly on shore.

[NOTE.—The Richmond was lately refitted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having suffered of the bombardment of Pensacola, and it was said she would on her return to the Gulf carry Gen. Scott, either on a trip for his health or on a Government mission to Mexico. The old veteran was not, however, on board.—EDS.]

Beverly Johnson Elected U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson was to-day elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature for six years from March next.

Disastrous Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Hewitt's Block was burned last night. Losers Manning & Reiles, machinists; Wheeler & Co., water drawer factory; Carry & Co., white lead, works, and others. Loss $135,000.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 5.—The Canada arrived here to-day with Liverpool dates to the 22d via Queenstown 23d.

The Bavaria and Africa had arrived out.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Lords that the negotiation relative to the San Juan affair had been suspended in consequence of the civil war in America, but a joint provisional occupation of the Island had been arranged by both Governments. The British Government have refused to produce any information relative to British vessels running the American blockade.

It is reported that Slidell has had several interviews with all the French Ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature.

The Grecian insurrection continues, but is confined to Nauplia.

Washington's birthday was patriotically celebrated in the Free Masons' Tavern, London, the Bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister Adams responded to the toast, "The memory of Washington."

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. O'Donoghue moved for a return of the names and number of British vessels, and of their captains and owners, respectively that have succeeded in running the American blockade; also for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in the attempt to break the blockade; and a return of the number of British vessels that have put into Nassau, and other Colonial ports, with articles contraband of war, and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at these places in contravention of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality by British ships.

Mr. Ledyard said that it would be scarcely convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when there was a solution of it, of which notice had been moved. He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return for two reasons—in the first place the Government had not yet got the information sought for, and for the second place if they had it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrong doers and violators of the law. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th, and would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor General explained the misapprehension of Mr. O'Donoghue, and said that private vessels might carry contraband of war, but at their own risk, and if detected they must abide the consequences.

In Parliament Mr. McGuire called the attention of the House to the serious distress at present existing in Ireland.

Sir Robert Peel, in reply, refuted his assertions, and in the course of his remarks said that no more remarkable proof of the absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the other day. When there was fear of a rupture with America, Ireland was full of American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for goods and grain being quiet, with an upward tendency.

Convicted of Killing a Traitor.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Samuel F. Morrill, convicted of killing a secession traitor last fall, was to-day sentenced to two years imprisonment. Attention Union men! Watch and wait! The sentence was passed in order that pardon could be sooner granted.

Fire in the Michigan State Prison—Loss $30,000.

JACKSON, MICH., March 5.—A destructive fire occurred at the State prison, to-day, confined principally to the shops used for manufacturing farming implements. Loss upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

Secretary Chase, by a formal order of the 27th inst., has dismissed from the service a Second Lieutenant of the Revenue for Drunkenness. Good! We hope the example may be infectious and become epidemic in army and navy—not the drunkenness, but the dismissal.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

LOST—Corner Lasalle and Washington streets, a Fur Cap. The finder will please return the same to Long John Fire Engine House. MANAGER.

WANTED—A second-hand Safe, not less than 24x36 inches inside. Address Post Office Box 71, stating size and price. mh6-2t*

WANTED—Agents wanted to Canvass the city for Bradley's Magnificent New Portraits of Generals McClellan and Scott. Liberal commissions will be allowed. Call on JNO. B. WALSH, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. mh6-nr3m 11

WANTED.—House wanted on or before the 25th of March, for a term of years or by a reliable and careful tenant. House must be in good repair, situated east of State street and north of Van Buren street. One of the avenues preferred. Not to suit the times. Please address immediately Post Office Box 1393, stating terms and location. mh6-nr3t-24

WANTED.—Something New!—Something New!—Employment!—Employment for all everywhere for persons of either Sex. Agents wanted in every town and city in the West, from $2 to $10 per month can be easily made by all who choose to help themselves. This is no patent medicine, book agent, new sewing machine, or any other humbug, but an upright, honorable and respectable business. Every man or woman in business, or out of employment, ought to be interested in the information, as it is sure to bring in a large income. No one will regret having sent for the information, as the present employment ever so attractive. Full particulars given to all who enclose Ten Cents in money or the new postage stamps, and address HENRY LUCHER & CO., Post Office Box 4588, Chicago. mh6-nr2t-11

ANY ONE DESIROUS OF OBtaining the Agency of the original Howe Sewing Machine, with recent important improvements in regard to style and adaptation to all kinds of work, by calling at the office of the Company, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, between the hours of 9 and 4, or at JAS. M. HARVEY, Children's Clothing Store, No. 107 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, will receive prompt attention. J. S. BRYANT, General Agent. mh6-nr2t-21

LOST—A Ladies Diamond Ring, on Madison street, between State and Wells. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office. mh6-nr2t-21

SUARTS CONFECTIONERY, JUST RECEIVED BY J. H. REED & CO. [mh6-n2t1-11]

NOTICE.—Parties wishing to contract to deliver good sound merchantable CORN in car or shelters at Chicago, or Railroad Stations, or Illinois River, will hear of a purchaser by addressing "E," Post Office Box 1206, Chicago. mh6-n3t'61

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant Rooms can be obtained by applying at 24 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. mh5-n3t*19

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1862. Two Terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 12 and SEPTEMBER 1st. For Catalogue and Circular, address JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor, Cambridge, Mass. mh6-nr4t

R. F. SHINN & BROTHER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Hillard's Block, room 6, up-stairs, (corner South Water and Clark streets,) Chicago, Illinois. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. mh5-n2t-11

MICHIGAN AND WABASH AVENUES.—We wish to purchase something large to go on these avenues, and pay well for it. Twelfth street. S. H. KRIPPOT & CO., Mercantile Transfer. mh6-nr3t

WANTED—To exchange for half Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware. The goods are very desirable, only bought about a year ago, and purchased for what they were cheap, expressly for a first class country trade. For particulars, inquire at 54 Lake street. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. feb6-n12t-28 Assignees, 54 Lake st.

FLOUR BARRELS, STAVES AND Finished Heading from Judson & Co.'s Manufactory. The best article in this market, as we can procure the best white wood and have all the machinery of the newest season. BLANCHARD & BORLAND, corner of Market and Washington streets. mh5-n3t-Mch1

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, etc. CAIRO, Ill., March 1st, 1862. Proposals will be received (for one week from this date only) at this office until 12 M., March 10th, 1862, for supplying the troops at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Kentucky, with Subsistence Stores, for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.

The Subsistence to be of the best quality in every article and to be delivered at such points in Cairo, Ill., or Paducah, Ky., as such officer as may be designated by the Commissary of Subsistence may direct, during the months of March and April, 1862. The quantity of the Subsistence Stores to be delivered, and to be accompanied by a guarantee of responsible persons that they will furnish it, if it has

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is said to be clearly understood between the allied Powers, that a Monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given the United States that they should not seek any political objects there. It is believed they have disposed of those assurances by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free will of the Mexican people, just as the empire was established in France, by the free choice of the French nation. At the same time the significant fact has come to light that England is about to dissolve partnership in the administration of the affairs of the Mexican sick man. Such are the advices from the Arabia's news. The English public and the English premier are becoming shy of further aiding a scheme which as above indicated would inevitably place a Hapsburg despot on the newly established throne, or, a Spanish prince as the Madrid journals urge. One reason of this returning good sense on the part of Great Britain may probably be attributed to the increased light she has gained as to the ability of the United States Government to first crush out rebellion at home, and then turn its attention to the maintenance of continental questions not abandoned, but only temporarily held in abeyance by our National difficulties.

THE CONVENTION AND BANKS.

The proceedings of that Mob at Springfield which calls itself a Constitutional Convention, are of no consequence to the people of the State; because, as long as the members thereof refuse to take the two oaths prescribed, one by the law under which these members were elected, and the other by the Constitution, their actions are entitled to no respect—have no more authority than the political edicts of the craziest of the Bedlamites in the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. The Ordinance in relation to Banks incorporated in the proceedings of Tuesday, printed herewith, is a specimen of what the Mob would do if they had the power. We invite attention to it, sure that our readers will agree with us that, since the State has been organized, there has been no such absurd legislation as this. Our own hostility to banks of issue is well known; but we trust that our readers will not accuse us of any fatuity like that which this Bogus Convention has evinced—this attempt to make Illinois the roosting place for all the foul birds hatched by the legislatures of all the other States, including Rhode Island and Nebraska—this heavy blow at the most valued commercial and industrial interests of our own people, for the benefit of the bankers elsewhere, who will be sure to take advantage of the prohibition of Banks here, to make this the scene of their experiments upon the credulity of the public. To get rid of banks by a gradual process, in such a way as to create no disturbance in the commercial affairs of the country, and to substitute Government paper, (if we must have paper at all) for that issued by individuals to suit their notions of profit, would be infinitely desirable, we take it, to all men who have made the effect of bank paper upon the general prosperity a matter of study. But to essay the reduction of the business of Illinois to a specie standard, while all the surrounding States bottom their transactions on paper, is to ensure a failure—one that will be sure to cost the people dear. Until the General Government shall take hold of this currency question and legislate in a way that shall effect all States alike, the people of Illinois must be content to bear the evil and enjoy the advantages of the best currency that can be secured.

It is fortunate that this "vermillion edict" of the so-called Convention is without any binding force whatever, and that when the people have a chance to smite it by their votes, they will put it where it will be heard of no more.

NEW ENGLAND PLUCK.

The prisoners which have been taken in our late battles and sieges seem to be unanimous in the opinion they hold of the peculiarities and character of the Yankees. While they have a high estimate of the good points and fighting qualities of Western men, they can hardly find language in which to speak their contempt and disgust for the meanness and fanaticism of the dwellers in New England; their scorn and loathing of the Yankee coward and sneak. The rebels think they can get along very well with our western men; they find in us qualities which move their esteem and regard; and they might live with us in harmony and Union; but for the cheating, lying, canting, snivelling men of the East, they must always have the deepest abhorrence; there must always be between them an impassable gulf, or else eternal war.

There can be no doubt that this poor opinion of the Yankee is honestly held by these Southern men, and we derive some satisfaction in thinking that this war may be the means, among its other lessons, of teaching the rebels that here, also, they have made a mistake; and that they will find in the men who have taken the field from New England, foemen worthy not only of their steel, but of the best steel that was ever worn. The sons of the Pilgrims proved in Revolutionary and other days that they inherited the virtue and valor of their sires. New England holds within her limits many a hill and valley rich and fragrant with the memory and glory of the patriotic devotion and dauntless ardor of her children. There are Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever. She has been justly called

"The Sepulchre of mighty dead,
The truest hearts that ever bled,
Who sleep on glory's brightest bed,
A fearless host."

But all this, it is said, is changed. New England has lost her breed of noble blood; her pure airs have been tainted with vile and pestilential teachings, cant and *isms*, in which all high thought and noble feeling wither and perish; all manhood and valor and all the other virtues of the Fathers, have been peddled out by their sons, or swapped off for meaner traits that will pay. Go through the whole land from North to South, and in all its green mountains and quiet vales, from the rocky head of Nahant to the broad dome of Taconic, and you can see none, or but few, brave, true and generous men. Let such fellows, it is thought, be once hired or forced to meet in battle the banded chivalry of Secession, and they will be driven out like sheep, or sent whipped and howling back like mean and sneaking curs.

We trust in the goodness of Heaven to give the men of New England a chance to show what mettle they are made of before this rebellion is quelled. We want also to see the men from the work-shops, school houses, and churches of New England, measure themselves in stature, strength and valor with the men who come from the land of masters, slaves and plantations. We want to know by severe tests and bloody ordeal what the quantity is, and what the quality of good blood and true manhood, which have been bred in each by the peculiar institutions of the different sections. If the sons of the Pilgrims are worthy descendants of their fathers; if they have courage and constancy; if they can endure and fight and die in a good cause, let them show it now, for their fathers never drew their swords in a nobler cause. If the men of New England can give the lie to these imputations of baseness and cowardice, let them do it in this war. All that we ask is that they may have the opportunity. And may the God of Battles delay not, but grant soon, to the brave hearts who press and chafe against the barriers which hold them back, the glorious privilege of showing to the country and the world what stuff they are made of; of letting all men know their matchless valor and unyielding and triumphant devotion to freedom and their country; and of writing the truth with point of sword and bayonet so deep in the hearts of their foes that it shall never again be forgotten or denied.

Major General Hitchcock.

Major General Hitchcock declines his appointment to that position, on the ground that the bad health with which he has been suffering for several years will not permit him to perform the duties of the field. His letter of declination utters strong Union sentiments, his fervent desire that the rebellion may be speedily overthrown, and his confident belief that this will soon take place and the authority of the Federal Government everywhere established. He expresses great admiration of the brilliant achievements recently in the West, and of the military genius which they manifest.

Rations of Liquor.

The following is a copy of an order seized by our troops at Mill Spring, Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ALA. REGT., December 24, 1861.

1. The Apothecary will furnish each Captain two gallons whisky.
2. The Captains will issue to their men rations of whisky to celebrate the recognition by England and France of the Southern Confederacy.

W. B. WOOD, Col. 16th Alabama Regt.

The Alabama Colonel seems to have thought that a celebration would not be a celebration at all, without whisky; but *with* a moderate supply of estimable beverage, he could get up a respectable celebration over a supposed event that never took place.

Military Rates of Exchange.

Now that we have on hand a liberal amount of Southern exchange at Camp Douglas, our readers will be interested in the following tariff of exchange:

General Commander-in-Chief, or Admiral—sixty men.
Lieutenant General, or Vice Admiral—forty men.
Major General, or Rear Admiral—thirty men.
Brigadier General, or Commodore with a Broad Pennant, and a Captain under him—twenty men.
Colonel, or Captain of a line of battle ship—fifteen men.
Lieutenant Colonel, or Captain of frigate—ten men.
Major, or Commander of a sloop of war, bomb ketch, fire ship or packet—eight men.
Captain, Lieutenant or Master—six men.
Lieutenant, or Master's Mate—four men.
Sub-Lieutenant, or Ensign, or Midshipmen, Warrant Officers, Masters of merchant vessels, and Captains of private armed vessels—three men.
Non-commissioned officers, or Lieutenants and Mates of private armed vessels, Mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war—two men.
Private soldiers, or seamen—one man.
By command of MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.

☞ There was another great snow storm at the East, last week, and what is more noticeable, the railroads East and West were blockaded to within twenty or thirty miles of Albany, without any storm (except a high wind) in the valley of the Hudson. In Berkshire county, Mass., the snow was left from five to eight feet deep.

☞ John W. Audubon, the last of the sons of the celebrated naturalist, died at the family residence on Washington Heights, near New York, last week. He inherited much of the taste and talent of his father, and was engaged in bringing out a new edition of the birds of America when arrested by the hand of death.

☞ Editors are favorites, this year, for the mayoralty of Utica, N. Y. The Republicans have nominated Ellis H. Roberts of the *Herald*, and the Democrats have put up against him DeWitt C. Grove of the *Observer*. The Democrats of Galena, Ill., have nominated Robert Brand for Mayor.

☞ Several years ago Col. Benton warned the country to beware of Jeff. Davis, in the following language: "He is a martinet, puffed up with West Point science, dogmatical and pragmatical, within his circle; but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed secessionist."

☞ The Prussian government has declared it will no longer use French as the diplomatic language, but will give the preference to German. Russia, Holland and Sweden are also inclined to make the change. So the young and old diplomats must brush up their German.

☞ C. W. Waite, of the Sycamore (Ill.) *True Republican*, and late Adjutant of Farnsworth's Cavalry on the Potomac, has become associated in the publication of the Alexandria (Va.) *Daily Chronicle*, the new Union paper started in that city.

☞ The brigades of Generals Shoepff and Manson were a week since withdrawn from eastern Kentucky, and sent up the Cumberland from Louisville.

☞ At last accounts John Bell was recovering from an uncommonly sharp attack of delirium tremens.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Effects of the Disastrous Floods—Immense Losses to City and Country—Incidents of the Great Freshet—Immense Fall of Rain—Damage to the Mines—Death of H. A. Perry—John Chinaman at Home, &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.

During the past month, I have sent you two letters, mainly descriptive of the severe floods that have devastated this State; they have doubtless been lost, as the Overland mails that have arrived here recently were mostly destroyed by the rains, which in many instances reduced the mail matter to a mass of pulp. Since my last, the city of Sacramento has again, for the third time this winter, been flooded; the result has been to drive the Legislature to this city, where it is now in session. The Capital will doubtless be removed temporarily to this place.

The destruction from the floods has been immense in every valley in the State. This city is now filled with houseless and destitute farmers from the river ranches. Thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep have been lost; while the destruction to the new crop of lambs, which drop at this season, is quite as great in the uplands, on account of exposure to rain, as on the lower lands. Large quantities of grain in bulk have been washed away; the loss of fences, houses and barns cannot be repaired in years.

It was no uncommon sight, during the height of the flood, to see whole villages, meeting houses and all, floating away from their moorings on *terra firma*. The average width of the Sacramento, below the city, was thirty miles. Our ranchero lost his brother who was drowned while trying to save their property; he took his body in a boat, and rowed for forty-eight hours before he could find materials for a coffin and a dry piece of land to bury him on. The total amount of rain in the valley since winter set in, has been thirty-nine inches; while during the same time in some of the mountain counties, it fell one hundred inches according to correct measurement by scientific men.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the flood, there will be no lack of provisions, for the cattle that still remain upon the thousand hills are sufficient to stock the markets of the nation, while the breadth of grain that will be sown this year will be equal to any former years, as owing to the extreme wetness of the season, crops will mature if they are not put in until April, although December and January are the months of "seed time" in this State. The mines will be greatly improved by the excessive rains, as they have washed down immense deposits from the hill sides into the ravines and gulches, which will again yield a golden harvest to the industrious miner.

Mr. Pruyn, U. S. Minister to Japan, arrived here safely a few days since; he will leave shortly for his post, on the United States man-of-war Wyoming. He will be accompanied by George S. Fisher, Esq., of this city, formerly of Ottawa, Illinois, Consul to Kanagawa—his family will go with him. The Legislature unanimously assumed on the part of the State the payment of her portion of the war tax. The news that the war will hereafter be carried on with a more radical spirit, is received with great satisfaction here. The release of Mason and Slidell did not go down very well, but the application of Seward's healing plaster, found in his answer to Lord Lyons, has allayed all irritation.

H. A. Perry, the actor, well known in Chicago, died last week, in this city, of consumption. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of actors and friends. The Chinese are now in the midst of their New Year's festivities. The masses of Chinadom are exhausting themselves in the business of exploding fire-crackers, while the wealthy merchants, dressed in the highest style of Chinese art, are making calls upon their friends and acquaintances among the "outside barbarians." Several have left their cards with me this morning; enclosed you will find one, Sing Kee, heavy dealer in Chinese goods. These merchants pay half a million dollars annually into the Custom House at this port, as duties on their importations from China. Efforts are now being made in the Legislature to prevent the immigration of Chinese to this State, by the imposition of such onerous burdens upon that class, as will amount to a restriction, if not utter proscription. These movements appear to be ill-timed, as we are just now memorializing Congress to establish a line of subsidised steamships between San Francisco and China and Japan. The establishment of this line will bring us into such close and intimate commercial relations with these nations, that we cannot afford to deal too severely with their subjects here, lest they should reciprocate, by abridging the privilege of our citizens on their shores. J. T. H.

Quilp had been listening to a very able argument by a barrister who is famous in his county for his immense stature—being, in fact, as tall as "Honest Abe," and quite as handsome. So Quilp wrote the following impromptu:—

Long Carolus rattles his arguments down
Like a shower of shells on a fortified town;
And no wonder they fall with fearful momentum,
When you think of the distance the fellow has sent 'em!

THE GREAT WEST.

DEFENSE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 3d.]

We have read with much interest the report of the "Select Committee on the Defense of the Great Lakes and Rivers," of which Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois, is chairman. To this committee were referred those parts of President Lincoln's recent message, recommending defenses and fortifications on the great lakes and rivers, the specific recommendation of the President being, as will be remembered, a belief "that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements at well-selected points upon our great rivers and lakes, would be of great importance to our national defense and preservation. The report of the select committee is luminous and elaborate. Many interesting and startling facts are developed, and we have the claims of the great Northwest presented to the country as they have never been presented before. Mr. Representative Arnold is overwhelmed with his theme, and he takes an enthusiastic delight in displaying the resources and advantages of his rich and fertile region. As we look upon the pyramid of figures representing his arguments, and see calculation after calculation showing the population, the wealth, the tonnage, the commerce, the manufactures, the real estate and personal property, and the political power of the Northwestern States, we feel humbled. And when we remember that these things have come to pass, almost in the span of a single generation, that the first white man born in the State of Illinois is hardly old enough to be a grandfather, we stand aghast at the power and strength still to come, and see the glory of the Empire and Keystone States pass away to the shores of the great lakes and the Upper Mississippi. The Western States have been neglected children of the Union. They were turned out into the prairies and forests to hew timber and dig the soil, to navigate broad streams in rude boats and fight the Indians, and they attain the years of manhood strong, burly, uncouth, honest, and affectionate sons. During the generation in which their petted Southern brethren conspired to destroy the Union, they have added to that Union an empire greater than the Republic itself fifty years ago. And now, when our good old mother is menaced by fratricidal hands, they are enduring privation and death to vindicate her honor and punish her unnatural foemen.

There is something imposing in the power of this great empire. There are immense inland seas, covering eighty thousand square miles of surface, and surrounded by five thousand miles of coast. On these coasts a vast population has come together. Look at the State of Illinois. In 1812, the brave, barbarous, eloquent, and ill-fated Tecumseh, roamed its uninhabited prairies, meditating war upon the white man. In 1818, when it came into the Union, there were not 60,000 people within its limits. Now its population is rated at 1,711,753. We may appreciate this fact more when we remember that in 1818 our own State of Pennsylvania contained 1,549,458, and in 1860 it was reported as numbering 2,906,370. In twenty years Chicago rises from a town containing 4,476 inhabitants to a metropolis numbering 109,263. Nor do we see any signs of surfeit or languor. This territory is far from being developed, even to the point attained in the East. The wealth of Illinois, which was $156,265,006 in 1850, is estimated at $871,860,282 in 1860, and some curious statistician whose figures Mr. Arnold prints with pride, tells us that if the Northwestern States were peopled as densely as the State of Massachusetts, there would be over 133,000,000, and if the average to a square mile was as large as it is in England, the population would be nearly 280,000,000. These Western States possess every element of strength and power. The people are brave, intelligent, and religiously loyal. The land is as fertile as the land of Canaan with its overflowing milk and honey. It is rich in the products of the soil, and rich in mineral treasures. Nature has given the husbandman and merchant broad seas and navigable rivers, while the enterprise of man has covered it with railroads, telegraphs, and canals.

The interests of an empire as vast as the empire of the West demand the earnest attention of Congress. We must foster these States if we would reap all the benefits their wealth and glory will bring to the Union hereafter. It requires no argument of Mr. Arnold's select committee to make this duty plain, for, indeed, the facts they give us render argument unnecessary. They urge upon Congress four distinct measures. The establishment of shore defenses at some commanding positions; the establishment of a national foundry on the upper lakes, and naval depots on Lake Ontario, Erie, and Michigan; the improvement of harbors on the lakes, and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. These shore defenses comprise a fort at the entrance to Lake Superior, commanding the Sault St. Marie canal; a military road on Lake Superior, from Green Bay to Marquette; the fortification of the Straits of Mackinaw, at the entrance to Lake Michigan; the erection of a naval depot on Lake Ontario; and the fortification of Toledo Bay, Maumee Bay, and Put-in-Bay, in Lake Erie. We heartily recommend this plan, and particularly in relation to the Straits of Mackinaw and the Sault St. Marie Canal. The establishment of a naval depot on Lake Ontario does not seem to be so necessary. With the Falls of Niagara impeding all communication between the lakes, and the absence of any necessity for such a depot on Lake Ontario, this recommendation may be safely postponed until more urgent public reasons require it. The Mackinaw Straits should be immediately fortified. In commanding Lake Michigan, they command the richest part of the Western territory, and, in the possession of an enemy, would render the speedy conquest of that territory inevitable.

Without entering as fully into details as Mr. Arnold, we pass over a number of his recommendations. There is one of great importance, however, and that is *the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal for military purposes*. The proposed canal would extend from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and would thus bring together the two great systems of water communication of our country. "This communication, so vast," says Mr. Arnold, "can be effected at small expense, and with no long delay. It is but carrying out the plan of Nature. A great river rivaling the St. Lawrence in volume at no distant day was discharged from Lake Michigan, by the Illinois, into the Mississippi. Its banks, its currents, its islands, and deposits can still be easily traced, and it only needs a deepening of the present channel for a few miles to reopen a magnificent river from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi." The necessity of such a communication would be felt in the event of a war with England. It would enable us to bring from the Atlantic the means of defending the lakes and rivers of the West, and would bind the Gulf of Mexico with the St. Lawrence in an uninterrupted line of communication.

Mr. Arnold and his associates on the committee have done their work well, and it only remains for the House to take the propositions submitted to it, and give to the Northwestern States that encouragement and protection they deserve.

The Illinois and Michigan Steamboat Canal.

The report of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., to Congress, in favor of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois river, is attracting wide attention in the Eastern States. In the course of an article on the subject, the New York *Times* of the 3d inst. remarks:

But to place our commercial supremacy upon an immutable basis, we must have an avenue of commerce which will sustain to the Great Valley of the Mississippi the relation that the Erie Canal does to the Great Lakes—a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. This lake is so nicely poised in the centre of the Continent that a tilt that would elevate its surface only eight feet, or depress its western bank in an equal degree, would send its waters into the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—into an Equatorial instead of an Arctic Sea. We do not propose to go to such an extreme. We wish, by sending a little of the free water of the lakes down the Mississippi, to draw up whatever valuable the vast region of its waters produce. The cost of such an achievement is a very small affair. All that is wanted is a canal of 100 miles, and an improvement of the Illinois River of 220—in all 320; a length of line 63 miles shorter than the Erie Canal. It is proposed to undertake this a military work, a sort of guise which the Constitution imposes; and for this purpose Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, at Washington, has submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, which we copy elsewhere, and which is now before that body for consideration.

Of the importance of the work proposed, both in a military and commercial point of view, nothing need be urged, though the subject is so attractive and congenial to the ardent imagination of our people, who have an experience shared in by no other nation—that of taking a continent in a state of nature, of peopling and converting it into the most attractive abode for man, and constituting it a theatre, the noblest yet created, for the development of his nature. Imagine the Mississippi and its tributaries, with its 20,000 miles of navigable water courses, turned into the harbor of New York! This we were doing by slow degrees before the rebellion broke out. A canal of small dimensions and capacity had already been constructed from Lake Michigan to the head of navigation on the Illinois River. This work cannot accommodate a fiftieth part of the trade of the Great Valley. What is wanting is a work that will, at all times of the year, except Winter—which in Illinois lasts only about two months—allow the passage of the largest boats that navigate the lower Mississippi. The cost of all this, Mr. Blair estimates at only $13,346,834. He recommends the canal to be 100 feet wide on the bottom, with locks 70 by 350 feet, and with a depth to pass boats drawing 6 feet of water. As the canal is to be supplied from Lake Michigan, a large volume of water can be thrown at all times into the Illinois River, the navigation of which can be gradually improved by a system of dams, which shall give the same depth of water as that proposed for the canal.

With such a work, we need have no more anxiety about New Orleans, or any of the Gulf Ports. These might be closed by ourselves, or any foreign Power, without, for that cause, affecting either the foreign or domestic trade of the country. The work proposed would render us every way, a people complete in ourselves. Isolated from all the world, our territory would embrace any belt of production, while we should at the lowest possible cost, be able to distribute to each section the products of all. As far as our material interests were concerned, we could bid adieu for a generation longer, if necessary, to the Old World that seems at the present time to take so much needless trouble about the new. The surest way to maintain peace is to render ourselves entirely self-sustaining in a time of war. This Mr. Blair's project would fully accomplish, and it cannot too soon receive favorable action from Congress.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CABINET.

Judge Pitts Charged with Disloyalty.

We copy the following from the Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday last:

THE CABINET.

A Richmond paper says that the following will, in all probability, constitute the Cabinet of President Davis:

J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
General Lee, Secretary of War.
Brigadier General George W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of Navy.
C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury.
Mr. Henry, M. C., from Kentucky, Postmaster General.
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

MORE REBEL MENDACITY.

We learn that it was reported in Baltimore, on yesterday, that Gen. Banks had crossed the Potomac and had been badly beaten and driven back by our forces.

We are not at liberty to say how we obtained this information—suffice it to say, we obtained it from a source likely to know.

It is also stated that they had sent on to Baltimore from Washington for a number of cars to convey the large number of killed and wounded.

REBEL WORK IN THE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals.

A resolution was unanimously passed to entertain no peace propositions excluding any portion of the soil of any of the Confederate States, and declaring that the war be continued until the enemy be expelled entirely from the Confederacy.

In the House, Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill creating the office of the Commanding General of the Confederate army during the war.

Indications are strong that this bill will pass. Pending its adoption the House went into secret session.

JUDGE PITTS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY—PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

In relation to Judge E. P. Pitts, passed February 21st, 1862:

Whereas, E. P. Pitts, Judge of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Virginia, has been charged before this House with disloyalty against the State of Virginia, and against the Confederate States of America, in adhering to, and giving aid and comfort and counsel to the enemies of the said State and of the Confederate States, and it is proper for the General Assembly to take such charges into consideration, and if sustained by sufficient evidence, to remove said E. P. Pitts from his office aforesaid, therefore, be it

Resolved, with the concurrence of the Senate, That on the 25th day of March, 1862 both houses of the General Assembly will proceed to consider and decide upon the aforesaid charges against said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, and if such charges be sustained, to remove him from his said office;

Resolved, further, That notice be given to the said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, of the proceedings proposed to be had against him, and of the causes alleged for his removal, by a publication of this preamble and resolutions in one of the newspapers printed in Richmond and in one of the newspapers printed in Norfolk, for four consecutive weeks prior to the said 25th of March, 1862.

A copy from the rolls.
(Teste) WM. F. GORDON, JR.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE NECESSARY.

Since the beginning of hostilities on the Southern States by the Lincoln despotism, the relations of the belligerents have very much changed. Our policy was then a defensive one. Necessity chose our position in the conflict. We were without an equipped army, and in the many essentials of its organization time alone could supply the deficiencies. Discipline was necessary to perfect our soldiers. Other considerations influenced the course of our government. None knew that the war was to be prosecuted against us in the spirit of vandalism, and that subjugation or extermination was to be its issue. The interests of Europe were involved in our complications of trade. Its commerce was to be compromised, and that by a blockade acknowledged to be inefficient.

How stands affairs now? and what is the experience of nine months' warfare? We have patiently submitted to an accumulation of grievous wrongs, have seen our fire-sides ravaged and lurid with the torch of the incendiary; our property stolen; and insults and injuries of a thousand fold nature endured. We have borne the privations, too, that the blockade has imposed upon us. Is there to be no reckoning made of all this? Is a just retaliation to be lost sight of in all means of resistance to the barbarous horde thrown against us? We answer, never! The burning indignation, the insulted honor of an outraged people, will not be appeased till a bitter retribution falls on the land of the oppressor.

To avenge our grievances, and to apply the scourge inflicted on us, ours must be an offensive as well as a defensive warfare. We have to purchase peace at the price of our country's blood; past events have told us this. Foreign intervention is not to aid us; nothing can be expected from England and France; they tell us this. In our own strength we are to battle with the foe, and secure the liberties of freemen. We are self-reliant, and expect to fight out the destiny that awaits us; our mission is to achieve our own independence, and to exact from the Lincoln dynasty the confession of its humiliation, and the recognition of our Confederacy.

But to fight valiantly, we must give as well as take blows—plan as well as prepare for an attack. A defensive position in any contest is a weakening one. With a border of thousands of miles it is impossible to defend much of it successfully. The enemy, secure in his territory, fearing nothing from us, has but to concentrate a large body of his forces at any desirable position, and it is taken. Many are the advantages certainly lost to us; our weakness at different points is known; we lose the benefit of strategic movements; we give away, in fact, to the enemy time, place and circumstances, to operate against our extensive frontier.

This struggle will be prolonged till the North feels the horrors of warfare. Teach them what the desolations of the fire-sides mean. Let the dread and danger of war excite their quiet houses and let painful anxieties surround their habitations. Then will we secure the peace that we await them to give us.

Invade their country; subsist on the abundant fruits of their tillage and their manufactures; press in service their vehicles of transportation and support our armies at their expense.

Such a war would thrill the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Every heart would swell with joy; every eye beam with delight. The military excitement, we know, would be intense, and the army ranks be increased tenfold; popular enthusiasm would support this turn in affairs, and thus would we conquer an abiding peace.

The soldier's cares would be forgotten, and a new scene dazzle his vision, and the banner of his pride, now drooping for active fields of glory, would be borne aloft to gain imperishable honors in its country's cause.

Western Bravery and the Western Dead.

[From the N. Y. Times, 28th ult.]

As time reveals the nature and proportion of the struggle at Fort Donelson, we find—contrary to our usual experiences of reports of battles—that, in regard to this first great collision of the hostile armies of the West, it is necessary to add to all our earliest reports. Time and fuller information reveal the battle of Fort Donelson as the greatest battle fought thus far on the American Continent; a three days' desperate struggle between an assailing force of (probably) 30,000 men, and a well-intrenched defending army of from twenty to thirty thousand—the line of battle reaching for several miles—the struggle veering to and fro as positions are taken or lost—the woods and ravines echoing with the crack of thousands of rifles and the boom of at least seventy pieces of artillery on each side. Desperate sorties are made—batteries are taken, retaken and lost again—fresh regiment succeeds regiment in the fierce struggle, and in one case a sally is made with the most determined purpose by some 10,000 men of the besieged force to cut their way through—an attack which is finally repulsed with great loss. They are three gloomy and deplorable days in the natural world—though forever glorious in our history. The tough soldiers of the West fight amid rain, and sleet, and snow; they lie down on the frozen ground or in the snow at night, and it is believed that many of the wounded are frozen to death.

They have little food or rest during those fearful days; even their blankets, as is usually the case in battles, have been abandoned, and they are exposed to all the inclemency of the season. Their naval allies are beaten back, and the attack must depend alone on them, while the enemy has a most strong and difficult position. But they never think for a moment of withdrawing, or giving up the assault. They have set themselves down before Fort Donelson to take it, and, like the true sons of the Pilgrims, as most of them are, they will not give it up till they have done it. Each common soldier knows that the whole course of American history—perhaps the life of the Union—depends on the result of those hard-fought days. The dead fall in heaps under the desperate onsets of the besieged.

Fort Donelson determines the fate of the Mississippi valley, and probably the fate of this gigantic rebellion. Plain men—fathers, brothers, lovers, sons—went out from prairie farms, and Western workshops, and counting-rooms; and there, in the snow-clad ravines by the Cumberland, each by himself, offered up a life as dear to him as ours to us, for his country. They sleep in their cold shroud there, that we may enjoy comforts and privileges here. They have borne cold, and frost, and storm; they have met the fury of the cannon blast; they have charged on the deadly breach, that we might have a free and honored Government. Their dust shall be the seed of Liberty. On those silent graves by the banks of the Cumberland will be built up all that our posterity shall enjoy of Order, and Government, and Union; and future historians will ascribe to those wintry days of battle the success and permanency of a great and glorious Republic. Honor, then, to the Western dead!

Nashville Matters.

[From the Louisville Journal, 3d.]

There was an election for municipal officers in Nashville on Saturday, which passed off quietly. The retiring Mayor has issued a proclamation, exhorting all citizens to remain quiet and attend to their usual avocations, assuring them that they would receive full protection from the Federal arms.

The railroad connection between Nashville and Louisville is complete, save as to the bridge ten miles this side of Nashville, which was slightly damaged by water on Saturday evening.

Many rebel prisoners have been brought in to Nashville, no less than thirty having been taken on Friday. Twenty-five negroes who had been seized by the rebels and taken from their masters from the vicinity of Bowling Green, were recovered at Nashville and restored to their masters Saturday.

Since the Federal army occupied Nashville, certain Southern currency has appreciated in value there, and the notes of the State Banks of Tennessee, Florida and Alabama pass freely at par. The greater portion of the silver change in circulation at Nashville is composed of Mexican dollars and the bogus half-dollars manufactured at New Orleans. The shinplasters issued by the banks and private companies do not pass as currency.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established between this city and Nashville, and every exertion is being made to put the railroad in running order.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

The Southern Blockade.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The blockade of the Southern ports was, on the 10th ult., brought to the notice of the House of Lords by the Earl of Malmesbury, who expatiated on the imperfection of the cordon, and demanded to know how long the British Government designed to submit to the restriction. In reply, Earl Russell said:

"This question of the blockade is, as the noble Earl says, one of very great importance, and I will not presume to enter at this moment into so grave a discussion. I gave orders early in the contest that Admiral Milne should furnish Her Majesty's Government with every information in his power, and I also sent to our Consuls at the different ports, with a view to obtain every information from them. When the blockade was first mentioned to me by Mr. Adams, I stated to him the difficulty which the United States Government would experience in maintaining a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast. Mr. Adams's reply was that there were but seven ports which could admit large vessels, and that therefore the difficulty was not so great as it at first sight appeared. With respect to the allegation that a very large number of vessels have eluded the blockade, I asked Mr. Mason myself what was the tonnage of those vessels to which reference was made, and to that question he was unable to give me an answer. But the noble Earl will see that that is a matter of very great importance, because those seven ports are connected by numerous creeks with other and minor ports, and small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small cargoes. Before the meeting of Parliament I desired that various papers should be collected together. That has now been done—the papers have been printed and they will very shortly be delivered to your lordships by Her Majesty's command. Without, then, pronouncing any judgment on this question, I must repeat that it is one of the utmost importance. [Hear, hear.] On the one hand, if we said that anything that was called a blockade, however ineffective, should be held to be a legal blockade—or, on the other hand, if we were to incur the danger of a dispute with the United States without having the clearest and strongest ground for it—in either case a great evil would be produced. I therefore trust that your lordships will reserve your judgments until you see all the evidence. [Hear, hear.]

COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS.

[From the London Times.]

If the blockade is ineffective, our merchant ships will break it. Why cannot we be content to leave any laxity that may exist to this natural corrective, instead of involving the State in the fortunes of the adventure? Nor is it by any means certain that, if the blockade were put an end to to-morrow, any large quantity of cotton would be procured. The male population of the Southern States is in arms. The old men, the women, the children, and the negroes, are left to guard the plantations. What likelihood is there of a large exportation of cotton under such circumstances? The whole soul of the Southern Confederacy is taken up with the progress of the war, on which everything is staked, and little leisure or inclination is left for the moving of bulky goods in search of a distant market.

We may feel quite certain that the blockade is as stringent as the Federal States know how to make it, and if it fails, the defeat is one of power, not of will. There are in London at this moment not a few gentlemen whose families and property are in the Southern States, and who would pay almost any sum to be enabled to return home to look after their families in trouble and their property going to ruin; but, after considering the various alternatives of going by Canada, by the Bahamas, or by Mexico, have only come to the conclusion that one route is more dangerous than another, and that they would be more likely to find themselves occupying a black hole in Fort Lafayette than a family mansion in Georgia or Carolina. Nor is it possible to gainsay the infallible test of the price of cotton. If Lord Derby or any mercantile gentleman of his way of thinking has a mind to make his fortune at once, he has only to buy any amount of cotton at New Orleans at 5d. a pound, and, running the blockade, sell it in Liverpool at 12d. a pound. But, if that cannot be done, the blockade cannot be so utterly ineffectual.

MILNER GIBSON, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 20th ult. Referring to the American struggle, he said:

Talk of breaking the blockade. I am not about to discuss the principle of blockades—that is not the question. This country has recognized the Northern Federal Power and the Southern Confederates both as belligerents. This country has said, and continues to say, that blockading is a legitimate belligerent right, which England would use if she were a belligerent, and therefore it is impossible, without a violation of the principles of justice and international law, for this country to be contemplating a deliberate violation of a blockade carried on according to the rules of international law. [Hear.] I am, for one, and have been from the beginning, for adhering to a strict policy of neutrality so far as the acts of the Government are concerned. It is impossible but that men will be sympathizing either with one side or another side—that their feelings will be more or less enlisted with the one party or the other in all great contentions which attract notice in the world. I think the less we express those feelings and sympathies in this case the better; but I feel so well assured that so great has always been the feeling of England in reference to the question of slavery, that they cannot feel any interest or desire that any new government should be constructed upon the principle of rendering permanent and of extending negro slavery. [Cheers.] I have been told that negro slavery is to be the chief stone of the corner in the new edifice about to be erected in Southern America. I think, if the statement were true, it certainly would be calculated to alienate the feelings of great numbers of persons throughout the world from the Southern Confederacy. I hope that may not be the intention and future policy of the men who shall guide the councils of that new State, should it be severed from the North.

Death of Gen. Lander.

General Lander died March 2d, at Paw Paw, Western Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wound, received at Edwards's Ferry. General Lander had every attention which his old and well-tried friends around him could bestow. His death was somewhat sudden. It was not until 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon that his wife received intelligence of his illness. She immediately took measures for obtaining a special train to proceed thither, but, before the arrangements could be completed, Secretary Stanton called in person, and, with much feeling and delicacy, acquainted her with the fact of her husband's death.

Secretary Chase, and other distinguished friends, subsequently visited her in her affliction.

SKETCH OF GENERAL LANDER.

Brigadier General Frederick W. Lander, whose sudden death will take the country by surprise, and evoke a universal feeling of regret, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and in his thirty-eighth year. His earliest years were marked with a love of adventure, and a taste for the profession of arms. Although not a graduate of West Point, he was, undoubtedly one of the ablest military leaders of the present unfortunate struggle, and was a very Cœur de Leon on the battle-field. Innumerable instances have been related of his personal daring, amounting almost at times to recklessness, and there are few special correspondents who have not chronicled instances of his manly courage.

His name was first made prominent in connection with an exploration for a wagon-road to the Pacific, some few years since.

At the breaking out of the present rebellion he was appointed by General McClellan, then in Western Virginia, to be a member of his staff. The brilliant exploit at Phillippi was mainly due to him.

At Rich Mountain his worth again displayed itself, in the valuable assistance which he rendered to General McClellan.

Upon General McClellan's appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac, General Lander accompanied him, and proved a valuable auxiliary in reorganizing the demoralized and dispirited forces. So highly was he esteemed that the Government shortly after despatched him upon secret service, which he performed with credit to his own sagacity, and to the entire satisfaction of the President.

Upon his return from his foreign mission he was placed in command of a brigade in Gen. Banks' division, and at the battle of Edwards' Ferry, on the 21st of October, he was for the first time wounded, being shot in the ankle while gallantly cheering forward his men. The wound was of such a serious character that he was compelled, although reluctantly, to relinquish his command for several weeks.

About three months since he was appointed commander of our forces at Romney, Va.

On the approach of the rebel General Jackson, he was forced to evacuate that position, to prevent himself from being outflanked—a movement extremely distasteful to himself, and only made at the instance of his commander-in-chief.

It was but a few days since that we chronicled his dashing exploit at Bloomery Gap. Having heard that a rebel camp was at that place, he marched a distance of thirty-two miles with his four thousand men, and succeeded in surprising it completely. By this coup he succeeded in capturing no less than seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates, losing but two men. The affair elicited the following complimentary notice from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 17, 1862.

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and the soldiers under your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach.

Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gallant general.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Brigadier General F. W. Lander.

However, the wound received at Edwards's Ferry was still painful, and excited the alarm of his friends and medical advisers. The sad telegraphic dispatch, which we publish in another column, shows that this alarm was only too well founded.

General Lander was a finished scholar, and a gentleman of fine literary tastes.

His was the true type of the American soldier. Fear was an emotion of which his nature was incapable, and courage the strongest impulse of his breast. His sphere was the battle-field, and his pride the head of his column. No other man so justly deserved the compliment of General Scott, "that he was America's natural born soldier." The nation has few such soldiers to immolate their lives on the altar of its nationality.

General Lander was married less than three years since to Miss J. M. Davenport, the distinguished tragedienne, and a most accomplished lady. Her loss is the nation's loss, and her grief will be shared by the entire American people.

☞ Prentice says Floyd is a scamp, but the kind of exercise that is most in favor with him is a scamper.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 4, 1862.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Minor. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE—MEMBERS ABSENT.

Mr. Burr moved to reconsider the vote by which the Convention refused to concur in the report of the Legislative Committee. Adopted, and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. Fuller moved a call of the House. Carried; but finally suspended.

But fifty-six members answered to their names, which is rather over than under the average of the past three weeks. There have not been less than nineteen to twenty members absent daily during that time. What is the reason of this? Do members desire to shirk the grave questions coming up?

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 41 and amendments were taken up. The section is as follows:

SEC. 41. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual in this State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment to the above, which, as again amended by Mr. Thornton, provides that all charters of corporations, and special privileges to individuals, will be subject at any time to amendment or repeal by the Legislature.

This was put and lost by yeas 25, nays 29.

The amendment was then put in the form, that all charters of corporations should be subject to repeal and amendment. This was carried.

Mr. Edwards then moved to amend, that all laws granting special or exclusive privileges to individuals should be subject to repeal or amendment. This was adopted.

Mr. Mulike offered the following, which was adopted:

SEC. 44. The General Assembly shall at the first session thereof, after the adoption of this constitution, and from time to time thereafter, as occasion may require, pass laws for securing liens to mechanics and other operatives, for work and labor performed and materials furnished.

Mr. Burns offered a section for information, providing that all laws fixing the salaries or pay of officers or changing the same, should be submitted to the people. It was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Wentworth offered a section that no person in default to the State or county, city or town, shall be elected to the General Assembly, or elected or appointed to any office.

This was referred to the Committee on Revenue, of which Mr. Wentworth is a member.

On motion of Mr. Anthony the report was then laid on the table and ordered printed.

Section 42 was then taken up. It reads:

SEC. 42. The General Assembly shall, at its first session, under the amended Constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State, and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into this State for the purpose of setting them free.

Mr. Thornton's amendments to this section were then read as follows:

"SEC. — No negro or mulatto shall immigrate or settle in this State, after the adoption.

"SEC. — No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State.

"SEC. — The General Assembly shall pass all necessary laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

"The foregoing shall form a separate article, and as such shall be submitted separately to the people, for adoption or rejection, at the same time the amended constitution is submitted."

Mr. Anthony moved an amendment providing that the sections be submitted separately, which Mr. Thornton accepted.

Mr. Singleton offered a section as an amendment to go into the Constitution, that no negro, mulatto, or person of one-eighth African blood shall hereafter acquire or enjoy any political right or residence in this State.

A lengthy debate took place upon this section and amendments, during which the Egyptians propounded the most extraordinary doctrines and principles. They might possibly have done credit to the speakers if we happened to be living in the dark ages, but in the present day they were simply monstrous.

After several gentlemen had spoken, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BANK ARTICLE ADOPTED.

The bank article was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Purple endeavored to have the words "within or," in section 3, stricken out, so that banks within the State having charters be allowed to circulate their bills. It was lost by ayes 14, noes 44, the Republicans present, with the exception of Mr. Wentworth, voting aye.

Mr. Singleton moved to strike out section 4. Lost by yeas 19, nays 42.

Mr. Edwards then read a lengthy speech by unanimous consent. It was directed against vested rights generally.

Mr. Purple attempted to insert a provision in section 5, allowing the banks in this State who had fulfilled the provisions of their charter to receive circulation from the Auditor. It was lost by yeas 16, nays 41.

A motion to strike out section 6, was lost by yeas 25, nays 32.

The whole article was then adopted. On the motion the ayes were 37 and noes 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen of Jersey, Brooks, Buckmaster, Burr, Burns, Duff, Eades Edwards, Ficklin, Fuller, Graham, Hanna, Jackson, Koepfli, McNeely, Morrill, Morgan, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Smith of Sangamon, Solomon, Starne, Stone, Tanner, Thompson, Thornton, Vandeventer, Wall, Waters, Webber, Wentworth, Wilson, Young, Mr. President—Total, 37.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bartley, Childs, Dement, Ferry, Gale, Joslyn, Lawrence, Lieth, Muhlke, Newcomer, Orme, Paddock, Pleasants, Sheldon, Simpson Singleton, Stevenson, Templeton, Thompson, Thornton, Weigley—Total 22.

It requiring a majority of all the Convention to adopt the article, it was not adopted by this vote. Mr. Thornton, however, who had voted no, changed his vote, which made it stand 38 yeas to 22 nays.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

The following is the Bank article as it was finally adopted:

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association or corporation, with powers of circulation or deposit, or any other banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this State. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of, and as an amendment to, the Constitution of this State, and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations or association or corporation with any banking powers shall acquire any right or privileges which they do not possess, under the Constitution of this State and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 3. No bank bill, check, draft, note or other written or printed instrument for the payment of money or other valuable thing, intended to circulate as money or currency, issued by or drawn on any bank, banking corporation, or on any association or corporation with any banking powers, within or without this State, of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be uttered or passed within this State. And after the year A. D. 1864, no such bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be uttered or passed in this State; and after the year A. D. 1866, no such bank bill check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of any kind, character or denomination whatever, shall be uttered or passed in this State.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly of this State shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, pass a law imposing such fines, forfeitures and penalties, for violations of section three of this article, as it may deem best calculated to enforce the same.

SEC. 5. The auditor of public accounts of the State is hereby prohibited from hereafter receiving from any bank, or person, or association of persons formed, or that may hereafter be formed under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking," approved February 15, 1851, or any act amendatory thereof, any stock or bonds to be deposited for the purpose of obtaining therefor bank bills or notes intended to circulate as money or currency. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately as an amendment to the Constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such, if approved by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 6. No corporation with powers to carry on the business of banking by discounting bills, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, by receiving deposits, by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange, by loaning money on real or personal security, or with either or any of said powers, or any powers incidental thereto, shall hereafter be created or formed in this State.

SEC. 7. No act of the General Assembly shall ever be passed, reviving or renewing any association or corporation heretofore incorporated, or now existing, possessing or assuming the banking powers, or any of them specified in section six of this article, or extending the time of the existence of any such association or corporation, beyond the time fixed by the acts incorporating or chartering such association or corporation.

A Rich Prize—British Steamship Captured by the Gulf Blockade.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 28th.]

The steamship Labuan, (British) of Hull, arrived at this port early this morning, in charge of prize officers Gilbert Richmond, and Sydney S. Beck.

The Labuan is an iron steamer, 243 feet long and 28 feet beam. She was built in 1856 for Messrs. Bailey & Leetham, of Hull, at a cost £33,000, and has been employed in the Baltic trade; running between Cornstadt and Hull. In November she was chartered by the De Jerseys of Manchester, for six months, to run between Havana and some port on the southern coast. Her outward cargo consisted of various articles—among others a large quantity of blankets, and it is estimated that on this cargo the charterers cleared £40,000.

A the time she was captured by the Portsmouth, her position was a few miles to the northward of Becca Chica, a small village near the Rio Grande. A steamer loaded with cotton was inside the bar, watching an opportunity to come out and discharge, but as soon as the Portsmouth came to anchor, she steamed up the river. The captain and supercargo were on shore, and remained there, probably for prudential reasons. The L. was sent by Capt. Swartwout in charge of the above prize officers to Ship Island, to receive Com. McKean's orders; and was ordered by him to proceed to New York. She has on board the cargo of the schooner Wave of New Orleans, captured about an hour previous while on her passage from New Orleans for Matamoras, with a cargo of tobacco and cotton. The Labuan is anchored in the North River.

The Whole Rebel Force at Ball's Bluff could have been Routed in an Hour if Gen. Stone had wanted it Done.

[Washington Correspondence of Phila. Inquirer.]

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have had before them Paul Revere, Col. Wm. Raymond, Lee, and others of the returned prisoners from Richmond, who were taken at Ball's Bluff. Their testimony as to the position of the enemy, their numbers, and the locality of the ground is very important.

Their conviction is unanimous that had Gen. Stone moved up the men he had crossed at Edwards's Ferry, and attacked the rebels in the rear, they could have whipped them and drove them beyond Leesburg in less than an hour from the time the man left Edwards's Ferry, only distant some three miles, and over a good road unobstructed.

Col. Lee says they were taunted by the rebels with being "sold," but he never knew that any man had crossed at Edwards's Ferry until his return here from Richmond.

From the Donelson Fight.

An attentive correspondent, to whose favors we have been before indebted, sends us an interesting letter from the battle field. It is, however, anticipated by what we have already published. His compact statement of the laurels and losses of Illinois troops we append:

There never has been a more severely contested fight with such fatal loss on the American soil. Lieut. Col. White of the 31st, Lieut. Col. Smith of the 48th, Lieut. Col. Erwin of the 20th, Adjutant Kirkpatrick of the 30th, and some twelve others of the commissioned officers, were killed.

Col. John A. Logan of the 31st, Lieut. Col. Ranson of the 11th, Adjutant Caphart of the 31st, and at least seventeen other commissioned officers were wounded, all on this part of the field (the right wing.)

The loss of McClernand's Division was killed 303, wounded 1054, missing 150—total 1507.

The loss of the 2d Division, Col. W. H. L. Wallace commanding, which did the fighting in the most hotly contested part of the field, was as follows:

	Reg't.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total
Illinois	11	70	181	79	330
"	20	18	109	6	133
"	48	8	31	3	42
"	45	2	20	..	22
"	17	13	62	6	81
"	49	13	46	9	68
Taylor's battery		1	8	..	8
McAllister's battery		2	..	..	2
Total		[illegible]	462	103	[illegible]

The heaviest loss to any one regiment was the 11th Illinois, which went into the fight with 500 men and officers, and came out with 170. Two companies in this regiment, company K, Capt. Carter of La Salle, went into the action with 62 *men and came out with 9*. Company H, Capt. Coates of Peru, went in with 51 men and came out with 10. This will give an idea of the hard fighting and the terrible loss sustained. All honor to the gallant 11th, the banner regiment of the army of the West. While we would be slow to make any distinction between the regiments on that bloody field, we must do justice to those who deserve it. All fought bravely and well. There was no quailing by either of officers or men. Illinois is proud of her sons, and well she may be, after the victory which has broken the backbone of the rebellion.

General Notices.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of LOOKING GLASSES, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings, Picture and Portrait Frames, Photograph Frames, Photograph Albums, and Carte de Visite Portraits. EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. Looking Glasses, &c., can be packed and forwarded with the greatest safety and facility, and at moderate rates. fe27-n167-3w-T-SAT

CORN PLANTERS.—A new and valuable invention, just patented, for PLANTING CORN, COTTON, BEANS, COFFEE, RICE, and all kinds of small seeds with unerring accuracy. State and County Rights for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to W. W. WILSON, Merchant's Hotel, Lasalle street, or address care Post Office Box 1219, Chicago. mh4-n275-1w

WINTER APPLES.—Newly packed and assorted Apples are worth $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel. Call and see at No. 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms. SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway. The above unrivaled substitutes for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y. fe19-n19-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street. ap2-1y

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap13

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble? no6-h148-4m

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times, and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge. fe25-h[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MORRY, 9 Board of Trade Building. ap17-61-1y

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO. 1y14

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $35 TO $80. Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread (chain;) Double Lock Stitch; (from two common spools;) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have the best, the most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good in its place, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different uses will suit all parties. Our Henry Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, and also see them at 183 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. [se27-61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. ☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2[illegible]. de17-h740-3m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 126 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send it C. O. D., and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address GEO. F. COLLINS & CO., OFFICE—126 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO. [de11-h798-1y]

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne ave., Chicago, Ill. M. LEWIS, Proprietor. I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere. BOQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy. ☞ The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour. P. O. Box 997. [de6-h793-3m] M. LEWIS.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4[illegible].

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS For 1862. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street, Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly at ONE SHILLING. Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock. fe23-n179-2m

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. se21

TO THE LADIES.—We are now in daily receipt of NEW GOODS For the Spring Trade which will repay inspection. Everything NOVEL and DESIRABLE in Skirts, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Fans, &c., &c., Will always be found in our stock at prices TO SUIT THE TIMES. We have received a fresh supply of Collarette Ruffling, Double and Single PAGES, and "THE NEW PAGE," a great novelty. Our Corset stock is remarkably FULL AND CHEAP. mh1-n220-1y GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake st.

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE. 10,000 Bundles AMERICAN FENCE WIRE, Nos. 8 and 9. Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES, AND Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS. fe18-h969-3m

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit FOUR SILVER MEDALS, One of which was awarded by the American Institute of New York, FOR THE BEST WORK EVEN IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS. ACCOUNT BOOKS Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, At short notice and lowest living prices. F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New. COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS. This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, fe25-n127-3m 41 Lasalle street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLES, FOR 1862, JUST OUT. Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which imparts finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., fe24-n87-6w 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6166. E. W. BLATCHFORD. se18

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes. MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY. FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY of TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect. The above instruments can be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. fe4-h791-3m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S Fruit Dealers, 168 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2[illegible].

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 119 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1[illegible].

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED. In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago. We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. G. C. COOK & CO. G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. [mh5-n283-3m] E. W. COOK, L. SWORTHOUT, JR.

1862-----Spring Trade.-----1862. CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers, Have Removed to the Large MARBLE WAREHOUSE, NO. 44 LAKE STREET, Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING. TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all. Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 44 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. mh4-n269-3m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in STORE a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short CREDIT. fe22-n78-3m

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Men's Cowhide, Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to offer for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [no21-61-h39-1y]

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North-west. ☞ Orders promptly attended to. fe6-h[illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE.
5,000 bdls. SHEET IRON.
200 " RUSSIA IRON.
200 " IMITATION RUSSIA.
10,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
600 casks SHEET ZINC.
10 tons PIG TIN.
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS.
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz. AXES.
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc19-g973-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair ... 188 Lake street ...
CATARRH! CATARRH!! ... SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for ... COLD IN THE HEAD. ... 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 1[illegible], Chicago, Ill.
KNOW THYSELF! J. H. McCANN, ... Diseases, &c., ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S ...

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ... T. HELMBOLD ... BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. ... TONIC STIMULANT ... of the Medical Profession and the Family ...

Paper Hangings.

L. FAXON, JOBBING HOUSE. ... for Spring Trade, ... PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, ... PAPERS, all colors. ... PAPER SHADES, ... OIL CLOTHS, ... Cambric Window Shades. ... lowest cash prices. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET. ... & BRO., ... HANGINGS, Shades, Fixtures, &c. ... SIGN PAINTERS, ... Clark Street, Chicago.

Skates.

... ENTIRELY NEW ... TOE CREEPER, ... Received, ... TOE SKATES. ... At the lowest ... Great Variety Store, ... LAKE STREET.

Dye Works.

... STEAM DYE ...

Banking.

ILLINOIS ... BY E. K. W... CHAS. A. ... Bankers, 50 Exchange ... THE BI... Bank of ... NOTICE The Bank ... BANKING ... EUROPEAN ... MARC & H... FOREIGN AND ... BANKING J. T. W... THE PAT... BANKING C. B. ... Exchange ... AIKEN & ... BANKERS ... ILLINOIS SA[VINGS INSTITUTION] IN THE CITY ... Office, 104 ... FIVE CENT ... DAVENPORT ... BANKERS AND ... BANK OF ... TELEGRAPH ON NE[W] ... MONEY ... FOR MONEY ... ERNST ...

Mill ...

MILWAUKEE ... MILL FU[RNISHING] ... RELIANCE ... EDWARD P... FRENCH BURR ... MILL FURNISHING ... BAGS! BAGS! ... BAG MA[NUFACTORY] ...

Music.

MUSICAL ... JULIUS ... DRUMS ... INSTR[UMENTS] ...

Dentist ...

WM. ALBA...

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.

COOK & CO.

18 State Street, Chicago.

Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Teas, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spices, Syrups, Rice, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

and to which the attention of all

CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED.

C. COOK & CO.

[oct16—1y305-306] S. W. COOK. L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

Spring Trade.——1862

CLOTHING.

Lin & Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

STABLE WAREHOUSE,

No. 44 LAKE STREET,

where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

FOR TRADERS

will call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE cannot be determined shall be satisfactory to all.

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS.

No. 44 Lake Street.

CHICAGO PROMPTLY FILLED. mh4-e280 3m

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Dye in the world, go to No. 16 Astor House, Broadway, New York. Also, for sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Factory No. 81 Barclay street, New York. Wholesale agents will give us a call.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!!!

DR. HOWE'S LIMITED CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED TO BE A NEW AND SPEEDY CURE FOR CATARRH IN THE HEAD, whether of recent origin or standing for years. SEVERAL THOUSAND persons are yearly in this city alone cured of the worst cases of Catarrh, after having been given up by two physicians of high standing as incurable. It is pleasant to use, and a few applications will stop long to the blood and bronchial tubes, as well as

CATARRH IN THE NOSE,

and in a few days entirely cure the most obstinate cough. Two bottles are sufficient to cure Consumption in its first stages, and relieve the most distressing cases of that fatal disease. It is the only way to cure Consumption that is reliable.

Directions or Cautions in the use of any of our medicines accompany each bottle, and are very simple. Persons writing for medicine should state how long they have been afflicted, and are most subject to the changes of the weather, and how much they are troubled with a cough, &c., &c. Many cases of Catarrh become chronic, the discharges are in quantity and changed in quality; they are at times very offensive, and are carried off by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are coughed up. Sometimes they are changed to matter, and bleed. Sometimes the voice is lost, and sound like a cracked bell. Sometimes the breath is very offensive. Frequently these cases become Consumption, and the disease is then pronounced incurable. Another class of cases are caused by the use of Mercury, which has fallen down from the roof of the mouth, and the bones of the nose have come away. Now, it is not to be supposed that the Catarrh Remedy will cure all of these cases, but it will cure the worst cases of Catarrh, and relieve the worst of the symptoms of Catarrh in all cases of the kind.

Price of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all necessary directions for use, and advice in the case, $5. Those who prefer to call at the office of the Proprietor, and have their cases examined, will be charged $3 for examination and advice. Those who call and purchase the Liquid Catarrh Remedy, will be charged for examination and advice.

Office and Depot for the Catarrh Remedy, 196 Lake, corner of Wells-st. Dr. D. H. HOWE, Office No. 196 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

DR. J. H. McCANN,

OF NO. 32 MYRTLE-ST., BOSTON, AND NO. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, devotes his entire time to the treatment and cure of all those diseases of a certain private nature, which, from neglect or improper treatment, or the use of mercury, or the unskillful practice of pretenders, have become so complicated and dangerous as to require the most scientific and judicious treatment. Dr. McCann's method, without asking any questions, is to at once make a thorough examination of the patient, and by the use of powerful but safe and Constitutional Alteratives, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, &c., &c., to eradicate the disease, and restore the patient to perfect health. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Inhalation. Diseases of the Blood, Glands, Dropsy, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Eyes and Ears, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of a standing caused in the shortest possible time. Persons who have been given up by other physicians as "incurable" or "hopeless" can rely upon a full and perfect cure, without a fair prospect of recovery.

Medicines and Examinations Free of Charge.

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FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S

CHEMICAL CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, and DEBILITY. Satisfactory references can be seen at No. 16 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. DR. C. has practiced medicine for over thirty years, during which time he has given universal satisfaction to all who have been in this city.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

SUCH AS

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS, LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM,

DIMNESS OF VISION, DIZZINESS, ALL OBSTRUCTIONS OF SOLITUDE, which has fallen down from the roof of the mouth, and the bones of the nose have come away. Now, it is not to be supposed that the Catarrh Remedy will cure all of these cases, but it will cure the worst cases of Catarrh, and relieve the worst of the symptoms of Catarrh in all cases of the kind.

Price of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all necessary directions for use, and advice in the case, $5. Those who prefer to call at the office of the Proprietor, and have their cases examined, will be charged $3 for examination and advice. Those who call and purchase the Liquid Catarrh Remedy, will be charged for examination and advice.

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Banking and Exchange.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS

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Corner Clark and Lake street.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

Bankers & Brokers,

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Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold in New York, Philadelphia and Boston on Commission. Also, Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the U. S. Assay Office, New York. [jan14-1y277] CHAS. E. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office, 92 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y. The Bank will receive Deposits on Current Account, and Discount Approved Paper. Bills of Exchange on Europe and Dispatch. Signed JAMES MORRIS, jan12-1m

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Promissory Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de23-h776-1y A. W. KNIGHT, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. [jan17-1y295-296

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [dec13-h765-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000. Notes, with the Coupons of January and July attached, bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight check. Exchange on New York, Boston and Philadelphia for sale in sums to suit purchasers. Collections promptly attended to. The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as desired, without charge made.

☞ I will take all par cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and will supply either loan on favorable terms.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [oct31-y791-3m

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Building,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. jan7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily for the transaction of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings till 8 o'clock. JOHN G. HALSEY, President.

S. B. RIDDER, Cashier. jan14-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

de27-h747-1y No. 62 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, will be promptly redeemed at the Banking Office of Preble Accounts of said State, at its office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 8th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy8-glm1y-eod-ot

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

de12-y749-3m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

mh26-e1001-1y-eod-ot 121 Lake st.

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On Chicago Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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mh14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

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Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

mch1-y60 EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(No. 2 Market-st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and BEAUTIFUL MARKS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

mch19-y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 107 South Water-st., Chicago, and 71 Cedar-st., 1st Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second Hand Gunny Bags for Shipping, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Bullwheat, Feed, Meal, Salt, &c.

☞ Orders filled with Safety and Dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my27-y

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, Band Music, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violincellos, Guitars and Accordeons. Repairing done in the best manner. Every instrument warranted. Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange. Catalogues sent on application.

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3264. de12-y749-3y

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 9 West Madison-st., Chicago. Particular attention to Saving the Natural Teeth. Also, to the Insertion of Mineral Teeth, on Gold, Silver, Platina, Rubber and Celluloid Plates. Prepared to give full satisfaction in every description of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. All operations in my line of work done in the safest manner. Charges moderate. my29-1y

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

POPPING CORN.

And there they sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutler;
John Stiles as stout as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And roared and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of corn,
And hitched their chairs nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces grew as red
As embers made by whipper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
And kinks of fun a-poking,
And he named as her presents,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate,
(John's mouth was like a hopper,)
And still the fire the corn's adire!
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten,
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought—
The corn did pop and patter,
"I'll fetch a pail, the corn's adire!
Why Susan, what's the matter!"

Said she, "John Stiles, it's one o'clock!
You'll die a-eating corn;
I'm sick of all this popping corn,
Why don't you pop the question?"

Springfield Republican.

ANOTHER RECANTATION.

That Train Turned Secessionist.

He Runs Round a Sharp Corner.

The Good Points he Made.

A PLEA BETTER THAN THE GENUINE.

[From the London American, Feb. 18.]

Mr. Train somewhat astonished his friends by another reincarnation. For want of speakers on the Southern side he turned secessionist. The sudden apathy on the Southern question, and the sudden friendship for the Federal side we built on a happy omen. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon nearly talk about breaking the blockade, but Lord John Russell flatly tells them he will do nothing of the kind. We doubt if the speeches last night in the House of Lords were any more worthy of record than the speeches of Monday night in the Temple Forum. We have never seen an audience more astonished, and more electrified, than the crowded hall who listened last night to Mr. Train's withering sarcasm and bitter irony on the question "Is the North or the South Right?"

Mr. Train rose after repeated calls upon him from all parts of the room: one gentleman having said he wanted to hear "Train on the side of the South." Mr. Train said: "Some gentleman has called upon me to deliver a speech upon the Southern side. As that side owning to the very weak footing it finds—as my secession sentiments are well known to you all—I will carry out the suggestion, and will adopt the Southern side of the question. [Laughter and applause.] Adopting to the speeches made to-night, and if permitted to judge of the conflict in America by them, the North will make very short work of the South. [Hear.] As an example, a dearth of speakers on the side of the South, permit me ten or fifteen minutes' attention for what I may have to say on that side of the question. [Hear.] The Northerners think they have the very best Constitution in the world, because they have placed their Temple of Liberty on the four corner stones—Washon, Mercy, Justice and Union! But we in Secessia have based our Constitution and reared our Temple of Despotism on one acknowledged corner stone —Negro Slavery.

THE CORNER STONE OF SECESSIA.

Now, I never heard of a house with only one corner-stone [laughter]; there must of necessity be four, and these are the other three—Perjury! Robbery! Treachery! On these four columns we have raised that edifice of Despotism for which I have risen to speak. [Cheers.] The question of right is very strangely expressed. It asks whether the North or South is right. This is what I call an open and shut question—it is difficult to tell Blucher from Wellington. I can answer in the affirmative or the negative. [Laughter.]

IMAGINARY GRIEVANCES OF THE SOUTH.

I maintain that the North has acted most wrongly to us—that the North is wrong in giving us precedence in all matters of State. [hear]—wrong in giving us, as the honorable gentleman from Alabama says, the power to elect nearly all the Presidents. [hear]—that the North was wrong in giving the South all the naval officers—wrong in taking our men to make all the army officers. [Cheers.]

I maintain that the North was wrong in allowing us to rob the treasury at Washington—wrong in allowing us to absorb all the Northern spoils—and, in allowing us to monopolize all the civil and military power. [Cheers.] I tell you that we in Secessia despise the North. They boast in the North of their morality and religion—but we despise their morality and religion. ("Shame.") I tell you that the North has acted wrongly by us in permitting us to remove all the munitions of war to the Southern ports, where they could be surrendered into our hands—[laughter and cheers]—into the hands of the far-famed chivalry of the South. [Hear.]

PHILADELPHIA AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

The honorable gentleman from Alabama, who spoke before me, has told you how the chivalry of South Carolina marched into the Mexican camp. I never heard that gentleman before—I never before heard my worthy friend, who is, I believe, from the hot-bed of Secessia; but I must tell you that he has basely misinformed he has endeavored to deceive you—he has forgotten to tell you that all those men so eloquently described were enlisted in Philadelphia [loud cheers,] and, as I am now speaking on nationalities, I may say that the commanding officer of those brave men was an Irishman—General James Shields. [Continued cheering.]

A CUT AT JOHN BULL.

I say that the South has a right to complain of the way in which the question in debate this night is considered in this country. [Here Mr. Train, with biting sarcasm, turned his Southern argument on England.] We blame you for deceiving us in this great issue. We have to thank you for hastening to acknowledge us as belligerents, but we have a right to blame you for giving all your sympathies to the North. [Loud applause.] We blame you because all your press—the London *Times* and every other of your news journals—has given its voice in favor of the North. [Loud laughter and cheers, the audience fully entering into the spirit of the sarcasm.] You cannot spare one single journal to the South! We blame you for not giving every assistance to our vessel of war (the Nashville) when in Southampton docks! [Applause, and "Good again."] Your affections have been centered on the Tuscarora. You have never insulted one single of our enterprising navy—the Sumter—now in the Mediterranean.

I have heard, but I cannot believe it, that the reason the North has not caught her is because the North wishes her left to float on the ocean to show Europe what the North might do with five thousand similar vessels afloat. ["Oh, oh," and cheers.] We blame you, as England did and send them back to their Mobile—to Charleston—to New Orleans—to all the manufacturers of America. [Laughter.] That all the shipping of the United States comes from the South, and I can tell you that the North have not a single bale of cheese for Whitney and his Cotton Gin! [Laughter, and cheers.]

Mr. Train here took leave for the night, intending to resume his speech on the steps of Bunker Hill, and raise our flag on Faneuil Hall. We did intend to march through, but not to stop, any object being to pass quickly through Washington and Boston on our road to liberate the 40,000 free negroes in Canada robbed from the South by Canada refusing to return fugitives. [cries,] and continued cheering. "That's so." The Northerners boast of their Bunker Hill and Lexington and Concord. Now, I say that we could have done the same, and more too if we had chosen. [Laughter.] We could have beaten the English in half the time. [Oh!] We have to complain of the unreasonable delay in the affair of the Trent—that the Nashville taken Lovejoy or Sumner from the deck of a British ship, you would not have taken half the time to consider the matter! [Laughter and hear.] Why, if I remember rightly, you received the news on Thursday—on Friday it was all right—on Saturday it was all wrong—on Sunday over the steps

The Tribune.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

HOME FOR AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home 157 Ill. Avenue, this Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ The last Grand Carnival of this season, will be held at the Union Skating Park (weather permitting) this evening. Good music will be in attendance. The ice is the best of the season.

A FEW "WORMS" TO THE SPRINGFIELDIANS.—Benjamin F. Taylor, the well known and popular Chicago lecturer, left the city last evening for Springfield, where he is to deliver his lecture on "Words" to-night.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement wanting an agent for the Howe Sewing Machine. This is the oldest machine extant, and with its recent important improvements is one of the best machines in the market.

OGDEN SKATING PARK.—There will be a grand Carnival at the Ogden Skating Park this evening, enlivened with music by the Light Guard Band. This may be the last Carnival of the season, so all come and have a glorious time.

CHAPLAIN OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS ARTILLERY.—Rev. Jeremiah Porter, recently pastor of the Edwards Church, in this city) has been commissioned Chaplain of the 1st regiment of Illinois Artillery, Col. J. D. Webster.

DIED AT NASHVILLE.—The news arrived here yesterday that the son of our fellow-citizen, Aaron Haven, died in the hospital at Clarksville lately, from the effects of exposure at Fort Donelson. Mr. Haven, junior, was a Lieutenant in the Second Minnesota regiment.

☞ There has been a very heavy snow storm in the Northwestern part of this State. It commenced Saturday night and continued up to Monday evening. A great quantity of snow fell, and it drifted badly. The Galesh and Illinois Central railroads were much obstructed, but are now all right.

FAIR AT BRYAN HALL.—Our readers will not fail to recollect that the fair for the benefit of the Olivet Presbyterian Church opens this evening at Bryan Hall. The ladies of the church hope to see a goodly number of their friends gathered together on the occasion, and think they can give them an equivalent for time and money.

THE COLORS FOR TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—We announced, a few days since, that the Board of Trade had purchased a stand of colors for Taylor's Battery, at a cost of $120. The committee appointed to bear the present to Cairo left the city on Tuesday and bore the flag with them. This committee will pause at Cairo and present a set of colors also to Col. Marsh's regiment, another donation of the citizens of Chicago.

NOTHING TO WEAR.—Miss Johanna Maloy had nothing to wear, and took an illegal method of accumulating a wardrobe. She got into the room of a fellow servant at the Foster House by the name of Elizabeth Donnelly, and took possession of a valuable dress which she thought fitted her well. Miss Maloy was brought to the police court yesterday on the charge of larceny, and held for further examination.

THE DOG FIGHT.—The allusion made in these columns yesterday in regard to the dogfight on Sunday has stirred up the depths of the sporting fraternity, and brought to light the principals in that disgraceful affair. For the benefit of the Grand Jury, and in hopes that that body will, if within their province, take cognizance of them, we make them public. The betters on the two dogs, which, as stated, fought two hours, were Dutch Frank and Wm. Gallagher.

REAL ESTATE.—We are glad to see that our old citizen, Thos. B. Bryan, has again resumed the real estate business. Parties having property to sell or money to invest, cannot do better than put their interests into his hands. His advertisement will be found in another column. His reputation as an honorable and intelligent business man, especially in this line of operations, is too well known to need any praise to be desired by our many readers at least.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.—Gore, Willson & Co., a firm well known in Boston for years past, have established themselves in this city, at 84 Lake Street, for the purpose of doing a Boot and Shoe Commission business. In addition to their regular commission trade, they will, on each Wednesday, sell at auction, for the benefit of jobbers and other large dealers. These gentlemen have unusual facilities in their business operations, and we advise all interested to make their acquaintance.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—A letter from one of the commissioned officers of Col. Bell's cavalry regiment, which left Camp Douglas a couple of weeks since to make room for the rebel prisoners, has been shown us, in which it is stated that the command arrived at Camp Benton, St. Louis, in good condition and without accident, excepting the loss of some eight or ten horses. The boys of the Thirteenth have been paid off, armed and equipped, and are ready to go into the field. The health of the regiment, their friends will be pleased to learn, is first rate. We shall hear a good report from them.

NEW BOOKS.—"Margaret Howth, a Story of To-day," one volume, cloth, 75 cents; "The Young Step-Mother, or a Chronicle of Mistakes," by the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe," 2 vols., cloth $1.50, paper $1.00; "The Warden," by Anthony Trollope, author of "Framly Parsonage;" "Castle Wafer, or The Plain Gold Ring," a domestic novel of great interest, by the author of "East Lynn;" and "Undercurrents of Wall Street," a romance of business, by Richard B. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," "Romance of a Student's Life," etc., have been received and are for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

A HERO'S FUNERAL.—The remains of Chas. Melvin, who fell gloriously fighting for the Stars and Stripes on the gunboat Essex, reached this city from Mound City yesterday. The funeral will be solemnized at St. Ansgarius (Rev. E. B. Tuttle's) Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Seaman's Benevolent Society will attend in a body. Young Melvin was at the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. At the latter place he received his death wound during the gallant struggle of the gunboat Essex with the rebel batteries.

The members of the Seaman's Benevolent Society are requested to meet at their rooms at one o'clock.

How to get News Cheaply.

The Chicago Times receives from Washington a special dispatch of fifty or sixty words a day. It seizes on the Washington dispatches to the Associated Press, "leads" them out, adds them on to its little beggarly "special," and palms off the whole as "Special to the *Times*." Yesterday morning it stole half a column of the general news dispatch, and called it "special."

The *Times* is "hard up." Secession doctrines don't pay, and its publishers are obliged to resort to all sorts of dodges to make a show of having fresh news, without incurring the expense necessary to obtain genuine specials.

Meeting of the Mercantile Association.

A special meeting of the Mercantile Association was held at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of hearing a report from J. B. Preston, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, who was one of the Committee visiting Washington in connection with the plans for the improvement of the Illinois river and the enlargement of the canal.

Mr. Preston said that the estimates of the cost of the enlargement and improvement had been submitted to the House Committee on Military Affairs. Two separate estimates had been submitted—one for the "deep cut" and the other for the "shallow cut." The Committee had reported unanimously in favor of the bill for the improvement of the Illinois river, and it was now before Congress. The bill fixes the capacity of the canal for its entire length, but leaves the plan to commissioners. Mr. Preston believed Congress was very favorably disposed towards the bill.

Among other interesting facts, this gentleman stated that if the canal was enlarged and the navigation of the Illinois river improved, as proposed, grain of all kinds would be carried to Chicago and St. Louis at from 20 to 25 per cent less than in years past. Most of the facts given in relation to the enlargement, &c., were published in our paper of Friday last, and hence need no repetition here. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Preston, the Association adjourned.

The Fifth Wisconsin Cavalry.

It is with great pleasure we announce the complete organization and mustering into the service of the United States of the Third regiment of Wisconsin cavalry. This regiment, which did not commence existing for over six mos the after other cavalry regiments of Wisconsin, is, we believe, the first mustered in. Every impediment that malice could suggest has been thrown in its way, but this opposition has only rendered its triumph more conspicuous. It will soon move for the South.

Col. Wm. A. Barstow has a national reputation as the old Democratic leader of the State. He was formerly Governor, having been elected in 1853 by a majority of over 8,000 votes, the largest majority ever given in the palmiest days of the Democracy. He was Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation at the Charleston Convention, and during the lifetime of Senator Douglas an intimate and constant friend of that distinguished statesman. His personal popularity has called around him a class of men that probably no other leader could have gathered. He has thrown into the enterprise, as he does into everything which he attempts, all that energy, tact and determination which are such marked characteristics of the man, and he now has his reward.

Lieutenant Colonel White has for some years past been engaged in business in Janesville, and his untiring activity has mainly conduced to the success of all the detail of the organization of the regiment.

Major Calkins has been for many years the editor of the Madison *Argus and Democrat*, which, under his control, was the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party of the State. From the editor of a daily paper he has become the quiet, industrious and attentive officer, constant in the discharge of his duties, a strict disciplinarian, indefatigable in his labors, and giving promise of becoming one of the most efficient of commanders.

Second Major Heaning is a citizen of Oshkosh, and an energetic and hard-working officer.

Third Major Schreiling, formerly an officer of distinction in the Danish service, and afterwards one of the most bitter opponents of that Government, fighting against it in the army of Schleswig Holstein, was promoted to his present rank from First Lieutenant of Company C, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. He is made of the true stuff for a soldier, and is most deservedly popular, both with officers and men.

The Regimental Adjutant, Henry Sands of Milwaukee, was formerly an officer in the English service, and afterwards Aid-de-camp to Colonel Coon, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

The Surgeon, B. O. Reynolds, M. D., is an energetic man in the prime of life, an early graduate of one of the best medical schools in the Western country (Rush Medical College), also a graduate of one of the New York city medical colleges, and has devoted his whole life to the pursuit and practice of his profession.

The First Assistant Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Warner, is a physician and surgeon of much experience.

The 2d Assistant, Dr. J. S. Lane, has been long and favorably known to the inhabitants of Rock county, being one of the first physicians locating in the city of Janesville, and has been in constant practice in that city for more than twenty years.

The Chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Beers, is an Episcopalian, Rector of Trinity Church, in Janesville. His piety and steadfast courage in the church militan, render him eminently qualified to fill his present position.

The Battalion Adjutant Thomas is a gentleman whose moral and social qualities have rendered him the favorite of all his brother officers. Battalion Adjutants Welch and Noggle are officers of promise. Adjutant Noggle was promoted to his present position from the 8th Wisconsin volunteers.

The following is a complete and correct roster of the Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

COLONEL—Wm. A. Barstow, Janesville.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—Richard H. White, Janesville.
ADJUTANT—Henry Sands, Milwaukee.
QUARTERMASTER—A. W. Furr, Geneva.
SURGEON—B. O. Reynolds, Elkhorn.
FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON—W. H. Warner, Oconomowoc.
SECOND ASSISTANT SURGEON—Joseph S. Lane, Janesville.
CHAPLAIN—H. W. Beers, Janesville.

FIRST BATTALION.

MAJOR—E. A. Calkins, Madison.
ADJUTANT—John D. Welch, Madison.
QUARTERMASTER—Isaac Woods, Janesville.
COMPANY A—Captain, J. D. Parker, Sparta; 1st Lieutenant Robert Carpenter, Sparta; 2d Lieutenant Jacob Hill, Sparta.
COMPANY G—Captain, John P. Moore, Mineral Point; 1st Lieutenant, Hugh Calhoun; 2d Lieutenant, Henry Hodge, Mineral Point.
COMPANY E—Captain, Ira Justin, Janesville; 1st Lieutenant, A. M. Pratt, Janesville; 2d Lieutenant, Lemuel House, Janesville.
COMPANY I—Captain, Thomas Derry, Madison; 1st Lieutenant, C. Perry, Elkhorn; 2d Lieutenant, — Campbell, Madison.

SECOND BATTALION.

MAJOR—Benjamin S. Heaming, Oshkosh.
ADJUTANT—Alfred L. Sanborn, Janesville.
QUARTERMASTER—Francis Quarles, Kenosha.
COMPANY B—Captain, Edward S. Bragg, Fond du Lac; 1st Lieut. Jason Daniels, Montello; 2d Lieut. B. Pond, Markesan.
COMPANY I—Captain, Theodore Conkey, Appleton; 1st Lieut. Hudson Bacon, Jr., Oconto; 2d Lieut. Marshall Ehle, Oconto.
COMPANY F—Captain, David S. Vittum, Barraboo; 1st Lieut. Asa Wood, Delton; 2d Lieut. Chas. Ferris, Baraboo.
COMPANY M—Captain, H. F. Rouse, Masomanie; 1st Lieut. William Smith, Milwaukee; 2d Lieut. Olof. Meyer, Milwaukee.

THIRD BATTALION.

MAJOR—John C. Schroeding, Ozaukee.
ADJUTANT—William H. Thomas, Lisbon.
QUARTERMASTER—Edmund O. Hall, Watertown.
COMPANY D—Captain, L. J. Shaw, Genesee; 1st Lieut. C. C. Rieger, Whitewater; 2d Lieut. Byron H. Kilbourne, Milwaukee.
COMPANY K—Captain, Ernst Off, Watertown; 1st Lieut. John D. Hoffman, Watertown; 2d Lieut. Charles T. Clothier, Hebron.
COMPANY L—Captain, Nathan Stout, Sterrard Point; 1st Lieut. Julius Giesmann, Stevens Point; 2d Lieut. J. W. Van Myers, Plover.
COMPANY H—Captain, J. F. David, Oshkosh; 1st Lieut. William Wagner, Oshkosh; 2d Lieut. L. B. Reed, Oshkosh.

FIRES.—At half past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a woodshed in the rear of 795½ Third avenue was destroyed by fire, originating from ashes.

—At half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the rear part of the carriage factory of Kinman, Maleyft & Doyle, on the corner of Green and Madison streets, was destroyed. Loss, $2,800; insured $400 on building and $400 on stock, in Firemen's Insurance Company of Chicago. The loss was mainly on the stock. Two hacks, nearly completed, and a number of other carriages, were destroyed, as also a large amount of material. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—A small house on West Indiana street, near the city limits, owned and occupied by August Scholtz, also caught fire yesterday morning, from a barrel of new ashes carelessly left standing at the back door. No alarm was given except in the immediate vicinity, but the fire was extinguished with a loss of about $75.

WILL THEY PAY?—Among the prisoners at Camp Douglas, have lately turned up a number of the debtors of Chicago men. A man engaged in the reaper business visited the camp yesterday out of curiosity, and was suprised to find in the person of a cadaverous secesh, an old acquaintance and defaulting Texan Agent of his. Of course the meeting was, pleasant and agreeable, but the Confederate had no money—not even scrip, and could only promise to become honest, provided he got his neck out of the treasonable halter at present encircling it. Another person, a merchant, has within a few days also run across some stray funds of his from the South, all embodied in the remains of a once well-to-do dry goods merchant. Of course the amount could not be realized upon, and baring a few common places about the weather, etc., the conversation between debtor and creditor was curt and constrained.

DEATHS AMONG THE PRISONERS.—The following deaths have occurred among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas since our last report:

March 4—(In the barracks) George Bradshaw, of Co. G, 49th Tennessee regiment.
March 5—H. H. Hanson, Co. K, 20th Tennessee.
March 6—John McAdams, Co. H, 7th Texas.
March 5—N. D. Powell, Co. K, 49th Tennessee.

He deceased for some time refused to be carried to the hospital, and died in the hospital hall while the attendants were preparing a place for him in one of the wards.

March 6—Steven Givens, Co. E, 8th Tennessee.

Reported to-day	5
Previously reported	29
Total to date	34

There were now 370 patients in the hospital yesterday morning, and about 30 more were admitted yesterday.

POST OFFICERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Some errors having been committed in our publication of the list of Post Officers at Camp Douglas, yesterday, we republish it this morning. The following is the list:

Colonel Commanding—James A. Mulligan, 23d Ill.
Adjutant—Lieut. John R. Floyd, of the Scotch regiment.
Assistant Adjutant—Adj. James T. Cosgrove, of the 9th regiment.
Sergeant Major—Wm. H. Lees, of the Scotch regiment.
Post Surgeon—Wm. D. Wiser, M. D., of the 23d regiment.
Assistant Post Surgeons—John S. Taylor, M. D., Rolando Adams, M. D., John Macallister, M. D., J. H. Woodworth, M. D., R. B. Rockwell, M. D.
Post Quartermaster—Thomas Hickey.

MARRIAGE AND VISITING CARDS!—"Yankee Card Writers" office at Sherman House. Calling cards engraved to $1 50 per Pack for one week. Initials cut in Posters. Orders by mail—send price, or four stamps, for sample. [mch7-5t

BIDDING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Board met at 10 o'clock. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

A petition was received from citizens of the town of Lyons and Palos, asking an appropriation of $1,000, for the construction of a bridge across the Des Plaines River at Willow Springs, connecting the above named towns. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The quarterly report of J. F. Eberhart, School Commissioner, was read, accepted and placed on file.

The leading features of the report are as follows: An unusual large attendance is reported at the schools in the county, especially of pupils between the ages of eleven and twenty-one years.

It complains of the idleness attending the opening of many schools, though he admits that there has been a very material decrease of the old district school difficulties. The Commissioner has spent sixty-two days in visiting schools since the last quarterly meeting of the Board.

Michael Keeley, Treasurer of Cook County, made the following report of his receipts and disbursements up to March 4th:

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

The undersigned, Treasurer of Cook County, has the honor to report the receipts and disbursements of county funds up to March 4th instant, as per statement herewith submitted.

MICHAEL KEELEY.

Chicago, March 5th, 1862.

COOK COUNTY—IN ACCOUNT WITH MICHAEL KEELEY, DR.

1862.		
March 4—To county orders paid	$11,309 79	
To county war orders paid	16,367 16	
To jury certificates, superior Court	2,015 60	
To jury certificates, Circuit Court	2,031 60	
To commissions, 4 per cent. on collections, $44,000 97	1,595 01	
To commissions, 2 per cent. for receiving $40,400 10	490 90	
To commissions, 2 per cent. for disbursing $38,514 13	392 14	
To balance in treasury	35,624 61	
Total		$69,393 61
1861.	Cr.	
Dec. 9—By cash of A. H. Snyder	$69,393 61	
1862.		
Jan. 18—By cash of B. Chase	100 00	
Feb. 18— " " Schaefer, collector on settlement	633 33	
" " Palos	246 39	
20— " Lamont	91 61	
" " Bloom	801 28	
20— " Bremen	977 70	
21— " Lake	186 66	
22— " Cicero	199 86	
" " Orland	406 30	
24— " Northfield	693 10	
" " Wheeling	199 86	
25— " New Trier	364 45	
" " Maine	732 19	
28— " Niles	1,009 97	
Mar. 1— " Worth	707 09	
" " Barrington	286 39	
" " Elk Grove	730 35	
" " Evanston	431 96	
" " Hyde	468 81	
" " Proviso	469 61	
March 1—By cash of Hanover collector on settlement	696 95	
" " N'th Chicago	3,592 54	
5— " Jefferson	713 41	
" " Lyons	635 03	
" " Lake View	261 60	
6— " Wheeling	3,661 93	
" " Thornton	534 16	
" " 8th Chicago	16,892 97	
" " Palatine	915 91	
" " Collected by Treas. on railroad warrant	7,307 66	
" " Swamp land acct., $867 93, license acct., $952 80	720 73	
Total		$69,393 61

The Committee on Roads and Bridges to whom was referred the petition of inhabitants of the towns of Worth, Thornton and Bremen for an appropriation for the purpose of building a bridge across the Calumet River, reported favorably thereon, recommending the Board to appropriate four hundred dollars for that purpose, providing the towns aforementioned increase that sum to seventeen hundred dollars, the necessary amount for building the said bridge. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of the legal voters of the towns of Lake and Worth, asking for the erection of a new town, to be called Hope, out of the east half of Worth, and that portion of Lake lying in T. 37, R. 15, reported favorably thereon.

A minority report was also sent in, dissenting from the majority report.

The Board took a recess over till two o'clock, and to be made the special order.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom was referred sundry accounts connected with public charities, reported upon the same, and recommended their allowance, except the claim of Mr. Shields of Palos, for procuring coffins, furnishing to paupers, amounting to $59 50. This claim the Committee reported back to the Board for adjustment. Among the items was a bill for the funeral expenses of a pauper, of which thirty cents was for candles.

The tea, sugar, and tobacco in the bills noted by the Committee. These economical gentlemen could not recognize the right of paupers to use these "luxuries."

Supervisor Strong moved that the three "luxuries" be stricken out.

Supervisor McCarthy moved to amend by striking out only the tobacco.

Supervisor Johnson thought that the whole bill ought to be accepted or rejected.

Supervisor Johnson wanted to know if Cook County was going to pay bills for luxuries for paupers. He had little pork and beans among the items, but in their stead sugar! tea!

Supervisor McCarthy asked Supervisor Johnson what he called a luxury. Did he call a cup of tea for a sick family a luxury?

Supervisor Johnson—Yes.

A vote was then taken upon supervisor McCarthy's amendment, which resulted in 12 noes and 17 ayes.

Supervisor Strong's motion to cut out the "luxuries" was defeated—ayes 25, noes 12.

The names of the Supervisors voting against the "luxuries" are as follows:

Messrs. Brown, Chatterson, Cammack, Dunlap, Ginther, Foster, Johnson, Kott, Pahlman, Strong, Schlagen, Werner.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at 2 p. m.

The special order for the session, the division of towns, was taken up.

Sup. Cornell of Hyde Park, advocated the division of the town of Worth, and making a new town from the east portion thus to be cut off, with the southeast part of the town of Lake.

Sup. Chatreop of Worth, replied that his remonstrance gave sufficient reasons for making no division of the towns represented.

Sup. Dalton of Thornton, advocated the division of the town of Worth. The petitioners proposed to be set apart was not properly represented in the Board. The present town of Worth contained 15 Congressional townships, and yet has but one Supervisor.

Sup. Throop offered the following resolution:

Ordered, That the subject of the division of the town of Worth be referred to the legal voters of said town at the next November election, and in case that a majority of the voters are cast in favor of a division, that the Board of Supervisors will then feel bound to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Sup. Smith offered an amendment, which was laid on the table.

The following amendment was offered by Sup. Dunlap, and accepted by Sup. Throop:

Resolved, That the people of that part of the town of Worth who wish to be set off, be required at the election at the ensuing June term between this and the time of the meeting of this Board in June next, for the purpose of voting for or against the division of said Worth, and the vote thereon be for being set off, then this Board shall proceed to appoint Commissioners to divide said town, according to the prayer of said petition.

Sup. Dalton moved that the whole matter lay over until the June session. The motion was carried, much to the satisfaction of the Board whose members had been "bored" with long-winded speeches and resolutions enough on the subject to-day at least.

The Finance Committee reported on the subject of the contract with John C. Smith, for the repayment of certain bonds, or moneys due for lands, donated by the General Government to the Illinois Central Railroad and others, and asked that the Finance Committee be relieved from acting further upon the former resolution of the Board, and the reference of the whole subject back to the Board for their consideration.

Sup. Reed moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary and Finance Committee, with instruction to report at the present session of the Board. It was thus referred.

Sup. Cornell introduced a communication recommending the payment of the contractors who put new culls into the Court House some two years since. Resolution accepted.

Sup. Wilmarth of the Committee to examine certain small claims, reported a list as correct, and recommended that they be paid. Laid over under the rule.

Adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—In the Chancery suit of Wm. Wait et al. vs. Ezekial H. Sargent et al.; J. T. Moulton appointed receiver. No. 295—Chancery—Robert M. Hemming et al. vs. Alexander G. Throop et al.; Charles Beckwith appointed receiver. No.—Admiralty—Rhode vs. the schooner Eagle Wing. Case pronounced for libellant, and question as to damage reserved. No.—Moore et al vs Propeller St. Nicholas; appeal granted. No. 304—Chancery—Ira Buffington et al vs William B. Ogden et al; decree as prayed. No. 305—Chancery—S. Whitford vs Jeremiah Williams; court pronounces for libellant, finds that the respondent was at fault. Damages $50.60. No. 306—Chancery—Peter Illinois Saving's Institution as garnishee of James N. Davidson. Judgment against garnishee for $54.08. No. 696—Daniel Shipp vs Martin Beck et al. Decree entered as publish'd's costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Monterey.*—No. 527—Levi Rosenfeld et al. vs Lauren Silverman; jury again called, and trial resumed. No. 529—Chancery—Thomas Goodrich vs Wolf vs Amos Pratt et al; motion by defendant to dissolve injunction granted. No. 2158—Chancery, George Vogrilles vs. George Atkinson; leave given to complainant, on motion—no objection being made—to withdraw bond filed in said cause, and file new bond in its stead, without prejudice in any manner to the injunction bound, in said case, which is retained.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 1—William B. Gelt et al. vs. Alexander M. Watson. Dismissed as plaintiff's costs. No. 142—Henry F. L. Rodenberger vs. Francis Schonwald; submitted to court for trial. Verdict for plaintiff. No. 66—Alexander S. Green vs. Samuel O. Walker; passed on motion for new trial yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—Cases dismissed Nos. 1262, 1276, 649, 1248, 1297, 1317, No. 1305—Wm. H. Children et al vs. Albert D. Jay et al; default and judgment. No. 1291—James O. Heyworth vs. Charles T. Trubman et al; time to plead extended nine days. No. 1277—Robert H. Ackerberg et al vs. Joseph Burton; time to plead extended five days. No. 1326—W. D. Hennessy vs. W. M. Wilson et al; default and judgment. No. 779—William R. Doggett et al vs. Alton Kinsey et al; proof of publication. Default. No. 1291—J. H. Weber et al vs. R. C. Prescott et al; default and judgment. No. 1291—Nathaniel White et al vs. D. Dougall; same order. No. 1289—Isaac Seymour et al vs. Seth Reeve; same order. No. 1295—Seventh Ward Bank vs. R. C. Prescott; time to plead extended nine days. No. 1293—John J. Hewett vs. Chas. A. Davis et al; time to plead extended till first Monday in April. No. 1298—Ferdinand et al vs. W. O. Waller et al; default and judgment. No. 1299—Wm. Blair et al vs. Peter Wyatt et al; same order. No. 1296—J. B. Bryant et al vs. City of Chicago; same order. No. 40—Gustavo W. Hyde et al vs. Samuel et al; DEMURRER to replications sustained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1862.

The money market may be quoted as dull to-day. Although currency is somewhat scarce, exchange is stiffening, and may now be quoted at par buying, and ¼ selling, which has been the rate for most of the transactions to day. In gold there is little or no buying going, and it may be quoted at 1¼ buying and ¾ selling.

INDIANA BANKNOTES.—It is stated that few or three branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana have decided not to redeem in coin and offer demand Treasury Notes in lieu thereof. It is claimed by so doing they have terrified their charters, and the notes of one of the branches have been protested. Legal proceedings will be at once instituted to test the question.

STATE BANK OF IOWA—MERCHANT'S BRANCH.—The following is the monthly abstract of the condition of the Merchants' Branch at Davenport, of the State Bank of Iowa, up to March 3, 1862:

ASSETS.

Safety Fund	$75,000 00
Specie	71,202 25
Notes of other Banks	48,528 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	46,067 12
Cash Items	780 00
State Bonds and Warrants	10,000 43
Bank Stock	3,350 00
State of Iowa	978 00
Notes and Bills Discounted	109,730 00
Personal Property	1,019 00
Real Estate	600 46
	$369,801 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$45,540 00
Notes in Circulation	97,971 00
Due to Banks	6,231 45
Due to Depositors	218,158 73
Surplus	6,900 85
	$369,801 03

G. L. DAVENPORT, President.
H. B. WOODWARD, Cashier.

The above corresponds with the previous monthly abstract as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation		9,329
Specie		8,310
Deposits	7,766 95	

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of Wednesday says: Business during our money market did not present anything new yesterday. Business was rather quiet, and the offerings both of sight and time paper continued free. Rates of exchange are steady, with a demand more nearly equal to the supply than has heretofore been the case. The buide quotation for New York drafts is the most general buying rate. The banks are not disposed to make any concessions from the current selling rate, but transactions outside are of frequent occurrence at lower figures. Our quotations embrace the whole range of rates, to-wit:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange, sight	¾@¾ prem.	¼@¾ prem.
Boston and Portland par		
Buffalo	¼ dis.	par
Specie	2½@3	3
Treasury Notes		
U. S. 7 3-10		

The Michigan Southern Company closed its fiscal year on the 28th of February. The *Adrian Expositor* gives the following comparative statement of its finances:

Gross earnings during the fiscal year	$2,950,000
Previous year	2,075,000
Increase on the year	$875,000
The net earnings will probably reach	$1,140,000
Deduct 7 per cent on $9,714,704 of funded debt	700 000
Surplus on the year	$440,000
The floating debt last year was	457,886
"From these figures," says the *Expositor*, "it will be seen that the Company has worked itself into a position where income to the guaranteed stock is shown."]	

Finances of Illinois.

Samuel Balliett & Co.'s circular gives the following as a complete statement of the finances of Illinois:

Internal improvement bonds, reimbursable at pleasure of State after 1860	$31,000
Internal improvement bonds, reimbursable at pleasure of State after 1870	45,000
Internal improvement scrip reimbursable at pleasure of State	99,877
Canal bonds, reimbursable at pleasure of State after 1866	250,800
Certificates internal improvement stock, issued under the provisions of an act to authorize the refunding of the State debt, approved February 26, 1847, payable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	2,048,357
Internal improvement stock, internal improvement stocks, payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877	1,382,900
Interest stock issued under the provision of an act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois, approved Feb. 18, 1857, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State	786,384
Certificates of arrears of interest	1,864
New, refunded stock, issued under the provision of an act in relation to the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 24, 1857, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	33,000
Same, 1865	839,000
Same 1865	21,000
Same 1869	800,000
Same 1870	200,000
Same 1876	109,000
Same 1877	382,000
Bonds issued under the provisions of an act to refund the interest on the Colleges or University fund, etc., approved Feb. 14, 1861, and act supplementary thereto, approved Feb. 21, 1861,	650,000
Bonds issued under the provisions of an act creating a war fund, etc., approved March 1, 1861, payable after 1907	1,000,000
Total	$7,604,073
ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL STOCK.	
Registered bonds	$8,294,784
Not registered	1,348,604
On these canal bonds about $2,000,000 are reimbursable after 1870	2,000,000
The balance, say $1,770,450 65, are reimbursable in 1900	1,770,419
Illinois and Michigan Canal interest certificates not registered	19,518
Canal indebtedness, Government script	4,039
Total	$11,336,044

[1/22 of the Macalister and Stebbins bonds outstanding are not included in the above statement.]

RECAPITULATION.

Stocks past due and payable at the pleasure of the State	$872,464
Canal	1,768,971
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1861	880,000
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1863	971,950
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1869	900,000
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	4,389,951
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1876	109,000
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877	1,704,966
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1879	1,344,40
Total	$11,956,044

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. R. R.	170	4200	2615	300	300	400
I. C. R. R.	513	2114	2615	300	300	400
C. R. & Q. R. R.		7229	7967		5071	1643
A. & S. R. R.		1893	3500		175	950
Total	1154	9719	19139	600	5117	3677

	Dr'ft's bu.	L'ff'ge bu.	Cattle No.	Hides No.	La'd bbls.	Seeds bu.
G. & C. R. R.	15	190	14	1578		1080
I. C. R. R.	49		314	2615	41336	
C. R. & Q. R. R.	64	200	64	6000		
A. & S. R. R.	297	250	50	2000	30864	16800
	375	94	127			
Total	854	1290	365	12193	68518	12880

The *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., was telegraphed to-day, reporting Breadstuffs dull and declining; Provisions downward tendency.

The receipts of Hogs, Live and Dressed, amounted to 1,476. The demand for Live Hogs was very active, and the market was firm, with light transactions at $3 30@3 60. The light offerings, both of Live and dressed, rendered the market necessarily quiet.

Prime Beef Cattle continue in good request and firm, with sales at $3 75@3 85 for fair to extra. Thin Cattle, however, are dull and difficult to sell—there being no demand for lower grades.

The Provision market is dull and dragging. For Mess Pork there is a limited speculative demand, as well as some inquiry on Canadian account—with sales of 600 bris in two lots at $11 50, and 150 bris country packed at $10 50. Bulk Meats are quiet, with sales of 2,500 pcs Hams at 4½c. loose. Lard was very dull, with limited sales at 6¾c for prime city kettle, and 6½c for No. 1 Lard.

The Flour market was dull and sales show a decline of 5c per bbl. The announcement in this morning's telegraph of a proposed duty of 10c per bri seemed to have no effect either in New York or here. Only about 1,900 bris changed hands at $3 90@4 25 for fair to very choice Spring Extras.

The Wheat market opened a shade firmer than at the close yesterday, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, followed by the news by the *Canada*, it became fist and heavy. Only about 40,000 bushels changed hands, at 79@79½c for No. 1 Spring and 74@74½c for No. 2 Spring in store.

Corn was quiet and nominal—limited sales being made at 32½@33½c for winter receipts Mixed in store—closing at the inside quotation.

Oats were more active and 4c better, with liberal sales of winter receipts No. 1 in store at 18c.

The demand for Rye continues brisk, and we note a further advance of 1c per bushel—with sales of about 13,000 bushels at 43c for old receipts and 41½c for fresh receipts No. 1 in store.

Barley continues active and firm—with liberal sales at 46@50c, according to sample.

There was an unusually active demand for Timothy Seed, and the market was brisk and firm—with sales of about 1,100 sks at $1 60@1 70—principally at $1 70 for good seed. Clover Seed was in good demand, with sales at $3 90.

No market for Highwines—opened anxious and 1c higher than yesterday—and is being offered last night and this morning at 21½@22c; but the depressing news from New York caused a reaction, and the market closed unsettled—buyers offering only 19@20c.

PROVISIONS.

[From the Boston Post, March 1.]

Pork is firm. Sales of prime at $10.00@10 50; mess $14.00@14 50; clear $15 00@15 50 ₱ bri, cash. Sales of 75 bris Western at $14 50 cash. Lard is firm. Sales in bris at 6½c; kegs/box ₱ lb cash. Hams are selling at 7½@8½c ₱ lb, cash.

[From the Philadelphia Press, March 1.]

The market is very quiet, and prices favor the buyers; a sale of middles was made at 6¾c ₱ lb.

[From the Louisville Journal, March 4.]

Sales 10 pickled hams shoulders at 4½c, and 1,000 lbs dried beef at 6½c.

[From this morning's Milwaukie Sentinel.]

WANTED—By a widow lady, a situation as Housekeeper.
WANTED—An Insurance Solicitor.
WANTED—A Notaryship.
WANTED—A situation as Accountant.
WANTED—To Trade, a gentleman's Heavy Hunting Case, Gold Lever Watch.
WANTED—At the Waverley House, No. 229 Kinzie street.
WANTED—TEACHER.
WANTED—To purchase for cash, a new or second-hand PIANO.
WANTED—A good House, suitable for a first-class Boarding House.
WANTED—Agents in every town, city and village of Northwest.
WANTED—To purchase a good House and large Lot in the South Division.
WANTED—By a young man, German, a situation in some respectable Retail Store.
WANTED—A Drug Clerk to go a short distance in the country.
WANTED—A Steam Engine.
WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property.
WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper, accountant or cashier.
WANTED—Employment.
WANTED—To buy for cash.
WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.
WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents.
PARTNERSHIP WANTED.
MONEY WANTED.
NOTICE TO LAWYERS.
BROOM MAKER WANTED. L. BUSHNELL.
TO LUMBERMEN.
GARDENER.—Wanted.
AGENTS WANTED.
Miscellaneous.
I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD.
NOTICE.—On the 20th day of March next.
BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED.
PAINT BRUSHES.—500.
THE UNDERSIGNED.
VACCINE VIRUS.—A fresh supply.
CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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Tri-Weekly, per year ... 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers ... [illegible]
3 copies ... 5.00
5 copies ... 8.00
10 copies ... 15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 20.00
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Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. NUMBER 18.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

JEFF. DAVIS'S INAUGURAL.

We publish to-day the Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis, upon his installment in the office of President of the Confederate States for the ensuing six years. It reads like a funeral service, or the dying speech of a convicted criminal protesting his innocence on the gallows. Washington's Birthday, was desecrated by the solemn farce of inauguration. A year hence he will be hung or in exile.

It does not appear that there was any enthusiasm manifested by the crowd. Every one must have felt in his bones that secession was well nigh played out. Col. [illegible], an exchanged prisoner, who was in Richmond on the day of the inauguration, states that Davis received a dispatch announcing the fall of Nashville while he was reading his inaugural to the gloomy crowd before him. The Richmond *Whig* says: "In view of the past, the present and probable future, the pageant was *a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people*. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable [illegible]."

In the course of his traitorous harangue, Davis admits that the rebel arms are suffering sad reverses just now, but he relies on the expectation that the North must ultimately sink under the heavy public debt incurred in maintaining the war. He claims that the land of secessia has grown during the past year from six to thirteen States. But he forgets to deduct Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee embraced in his count. Discussing the causes of the war, he names the rule of the majority as one of them. The "proud" slaveholders would not submit to what he terms "the despotism of numbers." They therefore determined to sever the bonds of the Union and set up a confederacy for themselves that would be "homogeneous," that is, all slave States, under the absolute rule of the oligarchy. Davis admits plainly enough that it is a slaveholder's rebellion in which he is engaged, and that slavery is at the bottom of the war. He substitutes the usual cant phrases, "Southern rights," "our system of Government," "our domestic institutions" &c.; but it all comes to the same thing—Slavery; for the aggrandizement of that they have waged war on the Republic. Slavery must die or the Union must perish is the alternative. Davis rests his chief reliance—apart from the "patriotism" and "self reliance" of the rebels—on the greatness of our National debt, and on the special interposition of Providence in behalf of secession. But he will find that Uncle Sam has credit and considerable means of his own, and that Providence will be on the side of the heaviest artillery, largest battalions and iron clad gunboats.

WHO SLEW ALL THESE?

We learn from Springfield that Gov. Yates and the State officers have just returned from Fort Donelson, and that they report that the killed at the late battle, including those who will die of their wounds, amount to full one thousand; and that the wounded, who will recover, some maimed and crippled for life, equal fifteen hundred! The estimate—it is an estimate based upon personal observation—is probably far too high; but every mail from the scene of action increases the mortality lists, and every day scores of brave and loyal men fall off into death, by the labors and wounds of that hard fought field. Sorrow is carried into every nook and corner of our great State; and the wail of widows and orphans, mourning a husband and father cut down in his prime; the agony of old men weeping over a son who will return no more, and of mothers who will not be comforted because of their sudden loss, is the response that sorrow has evoked.

Who is responsible for this woe? Who slew all these over whom such bitter tears are shed? What fell agency has impelled the country into a war, the effects of which come so nearly home to our hearts? What ambition or what policy, vaunting its strength and clutching at the pillars of Government, with the desperation of a madman and the wickedness of a fallen angel, compelled these dead and wounded men, our brothers to take the field in defense of themselves and the eternal right? The monster who has wrought this ruin would, if embodied, be execrated by the whole world. In the North he would be hated with fearful intensity, and his destruction with such retributive agony as ingenuity might be able to inflict, every man would plot and toil with ardor and energy that would never falter nor weary until the task was done. Ten thousand brave souls in our State alone would give themselves to certain destruction to compass his end—would leap into an open grave that their country might be saved.

Why, then, the tenderness, the reticence, the cowardice, which men exhibit when they approach the cause of the war? Is Slavery any less potent because it is disembodied—an institution rather than a person? Can we say that Slavery is any less guilty because it is a thing, not a man? Why edge around the facts which every child knows, and attribute to "misguided brethren" the bitter crimes which belong to the institution which can breed nothing else than men so misguided? Why content ourselves with lopping at the branches of this deadly tree—the Davises, Wises, Harrises, Beauregards and Johnstons—when the axe may be laid upon the tap-root—Slavery—now laid bare and exposed to mortal stroke? Why cheat ourselves with a delusion, a falsehood of which we know, that the conquest of the rebels is the destruction of the causes of the rebellion—with the patent and glaring absurdity that there can be peace until the incentive to war is destroyed? Why beat the bush, and say with euphemistic delicacy, that "our men poured out their lives on the battle-field for the defense of the institutions of the country," when the speech is plainer and more truthful—"They were murdered by Slavery." Yes, Slavery is the criminal! Every bullet winged with death, that has been sent into a loyal heart since the war began, was launched by Slavery. Admit that the war lasts a year, as it will unless the cause of it is grappled, and, directly and indirectly, it will cost the country a third of the men in the field; and on each stone which marks the dead soldier's grave may be cut "Murdered by Slavery!" and the verdict of history will verify the comprehensive epitaph! The work is but just begun. Illinois has had her first great fight. For her brave boys there is yet many a Fort Donelson untaken. They push on, some to victory, and ten thousand others to victory and death. The wail that goes through the State to-day is to be repeated, and not in silence. Slavery is in a sacrificial mood, and our sons and brothers are the victims. What other heathen thing, since the world was made, has craved so many, and of birth and endowments so noble. [illegible] hands off! It is that sanctified [illegible] Slavery, which the "fanatics," who [illegible] with the TRIBUNE, propose to [illegible], and when dead, throw to the [illegible] of the dark ages. Speak tenderly of it. Respect the prejudices of our "Southern brethren," who are addicted to man-selling. Get down on your knees, ye men of Illinois, and entreat that no unsanctified hand may disturb Traitor's Rights and the institution out of which they spring. The Moloch has demanded and got five thousand of our Illinoisans since May last. Give it five thousand again, and if not then content, do more and more and more! Have we not sixty-five thousand troops in the field? What are they and their lives, what the insignia of woe which all Illinoisans must wear before the war is done, so that three hundred thousand slaveholders may buy and sell, whip and brand, torture and burn? Slavery! is it not the highest development of Democracy and Christianity? Then hands off!

GEN. RICHARDSON AND THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

We took occasion a day or two since to warmly commend the bill introduced by Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, providing for the close confinement of certain classes of rebel prisoners, with a view to the infliction of punishment appropriate to the crime of treason. Coming from an influential Democrat, we regarded it as an indication of progress in the right direction, and as affording ground of hope that those who have conquered their prejudices thus far, will, as the war advances, arrive at the conclusion that Slavery and the Union are no longer compatible—that the issue of the present contest involves the destruction of one or the other. General Richardson has not yet arrived at this point; as the following extract from a brief speech of his Congress on Thursday last, will show:

> A great deal has been said about the objects and purposes of this war. The gentleman from Massachusetts remarked that we stand in a very different position from what we did at the called session. Well, sir, so we do; but the only difference is that we now have an army of six hundred thousand men in the field. How did you get them there? Did they come there for the purpose of Abolition? * * * * * * Not at all. You would never have had this army; you would never have won the victory at Fort Donelson, if it had been understood that such were the objects of the war. I suspect that, out of the four thousand men from my Congressional district who were in the fight at Fort Donelson, twenty-five hundred of them voted for me at the last election.

General Richardson does not remember that while he has been gradually progressing, in the bad atmosphere at Washington to the advanced position of hanging the leaders of the rebellion, the "four thousand volunteers" from his Congressional district, have been growing much more rapidly in the presence of the realities of the war. In another part of the speech from which we have quoted, he said "The inevitable result of this war is, "you must hang a good many of the traitors. I could not go home to my people "if I was not in favor of that." When he does "go home to his people"—at least when he meets the "four thousand" of them who were at Donelson—he will find to his amazement, that his coming would have been hailed with a far more cordial welcome had he added "*You must also destroy that which makes traitors.*"

We met, the other day, an officer of an Illinois regiment recruited almost exclusively in Gen. Richardson's District, and which has seen nine months of actual service in the field. We asked him what was now the sentiment of his regiment in regard to slavery. Said he, "Without a solitary exception, so far as I know, rank and file, *are in favor of its extermination.*"

We know intimately the captain of a company, every member of which is from the fifth Congressional district. His company, with others, on one occasion were hurrying, by rail, to the rescue of a portion of his regiment surrounded by an overwhelming force of the rebels. The latter, in anticipation of reinforcements from this quarter, had drawn the spikes from the rails where the track crossed a high embankment. When the train reached this point, the rails were displaced and every car went over the embankment, wounding a large number of the boys. Among those hurt was the captain above alluded to. He was thrown upon his head, and remained insensible for a whole day. After he had regained consciousness, the chaplain of the regiment, sitting by his side, asked him how he felt. Said he, "you know how "uncompromising a Democrat I have always been. I confess I had a long and "painful struggle with my conscience before getting my own consent to take "part in this war. But," said he, at the same time rubbing gently his bruised head, "My experiences since I came to Missouri "*have flattened out my bump of conservatism,* "*and I am in favor of destroying the* "*cause of this war.*" That captain voted for General Richardson at the last Congressional election. So also did a large proportion of his company, every man of which now goes the same length with the captain.

At a social entertainment given recently by the officers of a regiment which constitutes a part of the "four thousand" from Gen. Richardson's district, one of the regimental officers, on being called on for a speech, spoke in substance as follows: "When we organized this regiment, gentlemen, coming as we did from different political organizations, we agreed to ignore politics. This evening I shall violate the rule. I am going to talk a little about politics. You all know that I was a full-blooded Douglas Democrat, dyed in the wool; and when Douglas was defeated for the Presidency, I thought our Government had been sunk out of sight, beyond the hope of resurrection. But when, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to fight for national existence and for the old flag, I said to myself, on reading the proclamation, 'Old Abe, you are the man after all; I am glad you are President. From henceforth I am a supporter of your administration, and I shall volunteer forthwith.' After that, you know, we were ordered to Missouri, and you know what have been our experiences since. But in the very first fight which we had, when I saw Capt. M—— shot out of his saddle, and when I saw three of our brave privates shot dead in their tracks, by the minions of slavery, I raised myself in my stirrups and said, *God being my helper, from this day forth, I am an Abolitionist.*" This man voted for General Richardson at the last Congressional election. So also did fully one half of the regiment to which he belongs; and yet the closing sentiment of his brief speech but echoed the feeling of all those over whom he held command.

When this same regiment was ordered to Cairo to become a part of the "four thousand" from General Richardson's district, at Donelson—one of the most uncompromising Democrats in it, was instrumental in inducing sixteen "contrabands" to leave the State the night before the regiment marched. He, too, had voted for General Richardson at the last election.

In short, General Richardson not having been with the "four thousand" for several months, has no conception of their progress towards the only rational method of treating the rebellion. May we not hope, that when he once more finds himself among them, a sharer in the experiences which have made them what they now are—Crusaders of Freedom—his moral perceptions will be greatly quickened, his growth in patriotism and justice hastened, until he is as willing and as anxious to destroy the only cause of treason in this country as he now is to hang traitors?

IS SLAVERY THE UNION?

From an article in the Chicago *Times*, composed of about equal parts of secession, nonsense and rant, we take this extract:

> So far as we are concerned, the time has come when we propose to call that which is treason, treason. ABOLITIONISM IS TREASON. Where is the Abolitionist who will not answer that he "loves liberty better than the Union?" and by liberty he means the abolition of slavery. He is not to be found. The Abolitionist is not to be found who is for the restoration of the Union with slavery. And the Union cannot be restored without Slavery. The abolition of slavery by the Federal Government is revolution, the same as the Southern rebellion would have been revolution had it been successful.

If slavery be abolished by the Government, it is an absurdity of language to call the act "treason," for it is the act of the Nation itself, through its authorized agents. The *Times* exalts slavery above liberty. It makes the practice of slavery and National existence correlative ideas. The rebel Vice President Stevens sets up slavery as the corner stone of the Southern Confederacy. The *Times* goes farther. It makes the Union itself to consist of slavery, and asks, "where is the abolitionist that does not love liberty better than Union? To do so, in the estimation of the *Times* is *treason*. The Union is not slavery. It is the Nation—the Republic over which presides the Government. Slavery is an excrescence existing in certain parts of the country. It is a dangerous, terrible ulcer that has brought the present bloody calamity on the country. In its very nature it is hostile to National Unity. There is no secession where there is no slavery. All men opposed to the practice are loyal to the Union. All men who are rebels and sympathisers of rebels, are champions of human chattledom. Any man who puts Slavery before Liberty, should himself be made to wear the slaves' collar, be fed on a peck of corn a week, and lashed to his task by the thong of an overseer. The creature is not fit to be free.

But we are told that "abolitionism is treason." Against what? If it be treason against the Union, then the Union consists of slavery. If that be so, the Government, Congress and the Executive have committed treason already. A law was enacted last August giving absolute freedom to all slaves employed by rebels "in "or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military "or naval service whatsoever, against the "Government and lawful authority of the "United States." This act of Congress will confer freedom on half a million adult slaves. It is the greatest abolition bill passed since the British act of emancipation. It abolishes more slavery than all the other acts passed by States or Nation since the Constitution was framed. According to the *Times* that law is rank "treason" and "revolution." Suppose Congress goes a step farther in the same direction, and enacts that all slaves who have been employed in providing rations, clothing or equipments for the use of those in rebellion against the Union, shall be confiscated and endowed with freedom, it would sweep slavery in the revolted States, almost out of existence. Every slave above the age of five years would be liberated from bondage and all the future children of such persons would also be free. Such a law in addition to the act of last August, would give slavery its death-blow. And there is as much necessity, propriety and legality for its enactment as for the present act. The slave that produces food and clothing for the rebel soldiers, does more harm and renders the rebel cause more service, than the slave who labors on an intrenchment. Congress should lose no time in passing just such a law as is here mentioned. That it has the Constitutional power to pass it, no loyal man will dispute. But in the eyes of secessionists like the *Times* it would be "treason and revolution." Davis, Toombs, Floyd & Co. would concur in the same opinion.

There are 20,000 "contrabands" at Port Royal and Fortress Monroe under the protection of the Government. Slavery for them is abolished. Has the President committed "treason" for not re-enslaving them? As the army advances into secessia "contrabands" will multiply by the hundred thousand. Will it be "treason" unless they are driven back into the possession of their rebel claimants?

But, "the Union cannot be restored without slavery," declares the *Times*. Why can't it be? The Union consists of three things: soil, people and government. Slavery is neither one or other of these, but is an enemy of each. The Federal soldiers can and will, subdue all persons found on any portion of the National domain, in rebellion to the National authority. And if slavery stands in the way, it too, must go under. No man but a loyal man has a right to a foot of the soil of the United States. And if slaveholders persist in their armed hostility, they must die the death of a traitor or leave the country. They will never be allowed to expel the National Government and loyal citizens from any portion of the territory of the United States. Hence, the preservation of Slavery is not essential to the "restoration of the Union." On the contrary, the quickest and surest way to end the war and secure permanent peace, is by confiscating the slaves of the rebels, and thereby wiping out the cause of the rebellion and destroying the seeds of future treason and insurrections.

Extortion at Port Royal.

In the military district of General Sherman, in the State of South Carolina, some scoundrels, who deserve to be shot or hanged, have succeeded in impressing upon our soldiers the idea that the Treasury notes will never be redeemed. Many of the poor fellows, frightened at the representations of the knaves, sold their pay at a discount of fifty cents on the dollar. It is necessary that there should be a civil government in South Carolina. If there are not loyal people enough to organize a new and loyal commonwealth, let a provisional system be adopted, under the authority of the military army of occupation. But it is necessary that we should have courts of law and civil tribunals, for the prevention of such evils as the one now prevailing among our soldiers at Port Royal.

Slavery in the District.

The question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is exciting much attention among members of Congress, and there can be little doubt of the ultimate passage of the bill now before that body providing for emancipation and compensation. Slavery in the District is little more than a name. Comparatively few of the citizens are masters, and the general sentiment of the people is opposed to the existence of slavery. As an institution, it should no longer exist in the capital of the great American Republic.

The Collection of Cotton Seed.

The agricultural department of the Patent Office has received a letter from North Carolina stating that collections of cotton seed were being made at Roanoke Island, and other points in that State, which will be sent hither at an early day. The seed will be distributed, for the purpose of experiment, through the Middle and Northwestern States.

☞ Two colonels of the Minnesota First regiment, Messrs. Gorman and Dana, having been promoted to Brigadier Generals, Gov. Ramsey has appointed Capt. Alfred Sully, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, Colonel. Capt. Sully is now in command of regular troops on the Potomac. He graduated from West Point in 1841.

British Neutrality.

How meanly England crowds us to the wall in our troubles. Earl Russell has just issued a proclamation forbidding the British harbors, coaling stations and port advantages of any sort "to either of the belligerents," as he terms the United States and the rebels. He knows very well that the rebels have no navy to be accommodated by these advantages, and therefore he issues his mock neutrality proclamation. And then, too, see how he held the Tuscarora back twenty-four hours after the Nashville left, so that we could not pursue the pirate. That, too, was neutrality. And we have to stand all this; but oh! we'll never forget it. There's a day coming, and not very distant, when "perfidious Albion" will be made to rue the day she treated this country as she is doing, in the hour of its calamity. "Grin and bear it," a little longer, boys; there is a "good time coming," and when that day arrives, one of its results will be, to move the Northern boundary of the Union to the North pole. It is a long lane that has no turning; Uncle Sam will soon be himself again. Then tremble tyrants.

Michigan Finances in Good Condition.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the state finances are in a condition of prosperity and security such as will rejoice every loyal citizen of the State. The six per cent. bonds are selling in New York at 81½, which makes them about equal to par; but the treasurer has, however, withdrawn the sales of war bonds from the market, having no occasion to sell any more. The whole amount of the one million loan issued up to this time is $600,000, upon which the average loss has not been greater than six *per cent.*, leaving a balance of $400,000 unexpended. The State Treasurer is prepared to pay all claims against the State, and will hereafter be relieved from all embarrassments or apprehensions on that score. Even money due the school fund will be paid when due, a thing that has not been done for a long time past.

For One Day Only.

The following explanatory order, which we find in the Cleveland *Herald* of Thursday evening, was forwarded to the chiefs of police in all the cities, and relieved them of the further onerous duties of editing the local press:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 26, 1862.

Chief of Police:
The order in respect to the seizure, by the Police, of newspapers publishing dangerous war news, was limited to papers issued this day only.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

How They Can Lie.

The Richmond papers state the number of prisoners taken at Donelson at 7,500, when they know that 15,000 were captured. The same papers state the rebel loss at 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, and say that the Federals admit theirs to be from 6,000 to 10,000! The truth is, that each side lost in killed and wounded about an equal number. The rebels fought behind cover during the seige, except when they attempted to break through our right wing on Saturday.

☞ Gov. Harris of Tenn., who did *not* propose terms of re-submission to the Union, but who first destroyed the public records and then fled to Memphis, on the approach of Generals Grant and Buell, is described as a man of less moral courage than any other human being in his State. He has for years labored under the idea that somebody or other, to him unknown, contemplated his assassination, and his most faithful companion since the inception of that notion, has been a five-shooter. He was hardly ever seen on the streets of Nashville after dark, unaccompanied by a convoy of friends.

☞ Diphtheria is making fearful ravages in some portions of Maine. In the town of Knox, Mr. Blanchard has buried his wife and five children within three weeks. In Patten, forty families have suffered bereavement from this cause. Three have lost all their children, one has lost five, and twelve have lost three each, and about half of the forty families have lost two each, over one hundred in all. One in eleven of the whole population has died, mostly children and youth. In Freedom, Wm. Blackstone, aged 20, died while walking the room, endeavoring to obtain respiration.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Budd's Ferry, on the Lower Potomac, writes that at dress parade Lieut. Col. Wells announced to the Massachusetts 1st "that in the course of ten days we should stand upon the hills of Virginia opposite our present camp, and that there would be a terrific battle. He said that the 1st Massachusetts regiment would have the hardest of the fighting and the post of danger, but that he did not fear the result. From this statement, it is supposed that the 1st will be in the advance, to act as skirmishers."

☞ There were many instances of notable heroism evinced by our soldiers at the taking of Donelson, some refusing to be called off the field, still fighting to the last moment; others who returned after having their wounds dressed. One of the Chicago artillerymen, Taylor's battery, who received a wound on the leg, walked to the hospital, a mile or more, had the ball extracted, and then insisted on going back to his battery. The surgeon refused, when he quaintly said: "*Come, put on some of your glue and let me go back.*"

☞ The Slidell family, though they have thus far been denied the *entree* of Parisian salons, have decided to lease a home for four years, and make an impression by their dinners and display of wealth. Until Mr. Slidell arrived, the lady members of the family lived in great retirement at the Hotel du Rhin, on the Place Vendoure. The length of time for which Mrs. Slidell has stated the family intends leasing a house, shows pretty plainly that they do not intend to return to America, in any event, very soon.

☞ A night watchman at the depot in Cleveland shot one of two men who were robbing freight cars, last Wednesday night; the other escaped, and as his comrade is dead, it will perhaps be difficult to track him out.

At Bloomington, Ill., a few nights since, a man was shot three times, and badly wounded, while robbing a woodpile.

☞ Cleveland is a great place for rape cases. A hackman has just been convicted and sent to the State prison for an aggravated assault upon a girl; and now another equally bad case has come to light, with this difference, that the man was smart enough to buy the woman off and get her out of the State.

☞ "Why don't you dance?" blithely inquired an eminent functionary of a leading Senator at a recent social festivity in Washington.

"I never dance in a besieged city," was the quick and stern reply.

☞ There are 1200 Minnesota volunteers at Fort Snelling, belonging to the Fourth and Fifth Regiments and the Second Battery of artillery. Col. John B. Sanborn is commandant of the post.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes that a Cincinnati contractor, who had just been paid $60,000, lost the entire sum in one evening, "fighting the tiger" at a gambling hell not far from Willard's. He had to borrow money to get home.

☞ Thomas Norton, son of the late U. S. Marshal for Western Virginia, came home to Wheeling on a visit, from the rebel army, a few days since, and was at once arrested for treason. The citizens made the arrest and handed him over to the law.

☞ Hon. James B. Gardenhire, the leading Republican politician of Missouri, candidate of that party for Governor in 1860, and Attorney General of the State several years ago, died at his residence in Howard county, Mo., on the 19th inst.

☞ The gallant Second Kansas, that was so badly cut to pieces at Springfield, has been transformed into a cavalry regiment, with full ranks. Six companies of another regiment have been consolidated with it.

☞ Two secesh prisoners on their way to Camp Butler on Monday were shot dead by the guard while attempting to escape. So says the Springfield *Journal*.

☞ It cost $120,000 to arm the Berdan Sharpshooters with Colt's and Sharp's rifles, while they might have had the Springfield rifles at one fifth the expense, and been armed with them months ago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, February 27, 1862.

The Treasury note bill, as finally passed, provides for the issue of $150,000,000 in Treasury notes, $50,000,000 in lieu of demand notes issued in July, and to be substituted for them as fast as practicable.

These notes are to be receivable for all debts due to and from the United States, except duties on imports, which shall be paid in coin or demand notes heretofore authorized to be received, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin. The notes are to be lawful money and legal tender for all purposes except as above indicated.

Depositors of notes of not less than $50 are to receive in exchange bonds bearing six per cent interest, redeemable after five years and payable after twenty years.

Five hundred millions of such bonds may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and sold at market value for coin of Treasury Notes.

Receipts for imports are to be set apart as a special fund for the payment in coin of interest. The other provisions are formal. The Secretary of War's late order is intended to apply only to war news of a nature affording aid and comfort to the enemy as touching intended movements.

Mr. Starke of Oregon was admitted to a seat in the Senate by a vote of twenty-six to nineteen. The Republicans voting in his favor were, Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howe, Sherman, Simmons, and Ten Eyck. All the Border State men voted yea, save Bayard, who was absent. Several Republicans said they couldn't help voting as a matter of law to admit, although they would immediately vote on charges to expel; but it is doubtful if two-thirds can be mustered for that purpose. Mr. Browning took the ground that Stark was already a member, and couldn't be expelled by less than two-thirds. Messrs. Trumbull and Hale argued that it was a farce to admit and immediately expel.

Mr. Ashley, from the House Committee on Territories, has reported a bill to establish temporary provisional governments over districts of country in rebellion against the United States, which the Senate Territorial Committee concurs in. Section first requires the President to take possession of and occupy rebellious districts, establish and protect with military and naval forces a temporary civil government until the loyal people residing in them shall form a new State Government and obtain admission into the Union. Section second provides that the temporary governments thus established shall consist of an Executive Department, vested in a Governor; a Legislative Department, in a council of from seven to thirteen members; and a Judicial Department, in a Superior Court of three Judges, a majority of whom are to constitute a Provisional Court. All these officers are to be appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate. By section third the Legislative Department may deal with all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, but shall pass no act establishing, protecting or recognizing the existence of slavery, or give sanction to or declare the right of any man to property in another. By section fourth the Governor and Council are authorized to take possession of all abandoned, fortified and confiscated estates within their districts, and lease for not more than five years, nor in greater quantity to any one person than one hundred and sixty acres. Section five provides for the establishment of schools, and the attendance of all children over seven and under fourteen years of age, for at least three month in each year. Section six provides that all public lands held by the recent States, at the time of their secession, be seized by the new Governors in the name of the President, and with such lands as are vested in the United States by forfeiture or confiscation, be held for the use of soldiers, sailors, and marines called into the service to crush the rebellion, their widows and orphans. Section seven makes general regulations touching courts. Section eight makes all loyal persons electors except ministers of the Gospel who have aided in the rebellion, and lawyers, and civil and military officers who have participated in it after taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United Stated. Sections nine and ten provide for the appointment and salaries of a Marshal, District Attorney, Collector, and their assistants.

Hangman Foote, now representing a district of Tennessee in the rebel Congress, has introduced a resolution declaring that a defensive policy must be abandoned henceforth and forever. He vindicated Jeff. Davis, but not the Cabinet, and abused Secretaries Mallory (of the Navy) and Benjamin (of the war office) roundly.

Mr. Harris of Miss., Jeff. Davis's most intimate friend, said that he was authorized to say, by speech and writing, that Jeff. was *not* in favor of defensive, but onward policy. A liberal discretion had, however, been allowed to officers of the army in the discharge of their duty. On the next day, Mr. Boyce of South Carolina also urged offensive warfare, and said we couldn't afford to give up an inch of Southern soil, though the war to defend it might last forever. He thought the course of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth at Alexandria, the true one. He called the Southern people high toned, patriotic and great souled, but they were unable to endure privations and hardships like the North.

First Assistant Postmaster General Kasson is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing post offices and post routes as our army advances into the so-called Confederate States. R. H. Markland is following our forces into Tennessee. J. J. Miller, also an agent of Department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The Post Offices in Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina will soon be re-opened. The latter State is to be supplied with mails by sea.

The House had an animated debate on the Kentucky railroad scheme, to day, the question being upon Frank Blair's bill raising some twelve thousand "engineer volunteers," so called. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, led the opposition, and Trowbridge, Trimble, Thad. Stevens and Shanks spoke on the same side. Messrs. Blair, Mallory of Kentucky, and Maynard of Tennessee, advocated the bill, the two latter more particularly defending the railroad scheme. The bill was defeated by a vote of fifty-five to sixty-six. The same subject came up in the Senate, Mr. Wade of Ohio saying he introduced the amendment authorizing the extension or completion of railroads, and explained the amendment at the time; but Mr. Grimes of Iowa replied that Mr. Wade did *not* explain the amendment, but introduced another amendment authorizing work on railroads to be continued after the close of the war, also without explanation.

Senator Clark introduced to-day a substitute for the Committee's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, which is the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Clark's bill, like Morrill's, appropriates $2,000,000 as compensation, upon an average of $300 apiece, to loyal owners, but it provides that they shall not be paid for slaves under five or over sixty years of age, the former to be delivered to the next of kin, and the value of the latter to be paid, for their support, to the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington. Owners are to apply within six months for compensation, presenting proofs of loyalty in act and speech since the outbreak of the rebellion, and also identifying the alleged slaves and proving the value of them to a Court of Claims, which must present its report within a year to the Secretary of the Treasury. Owners seeking fugitive slaves here, after this abolition, must, as a prerequisite, prove their loyalty.

Thirty-five conspirators, among them some of the wealthiest citizens, have been arrested in Alexandria. There was an organization among them for supporting rebel soldiers, and furnishing uniforms, arms and equipments. There were also sub-committees to solicit subscriptions in money and needle work for the secesh soldiers.

The passage of the homestead bill by one hundred majority, to-day, is an achievement due to the efforts of Messrs. Potter of Wisconsin, and Aldrich and Windom of Minnesota.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Danville and Knoxville Railroad Surprise—A Brigadier General of Railroads—The recommendation of the work in the President's Message—The Military features of the job—The Proposed Mexican Treaty—Resolutions in the Senate providing for the payment of $15,000,000 to English Bondholders, etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, February 25, 1862.

It would be difficult to describe the various emotions which have been excited in Congress by the discovery of the Danville and Knoxville Railroad job, sought to be perpetrated under the bill authorizing the President to *take possession* of certain railroads. Thus far in the investigation of the scheme it has every appearance of a gigantic swindle, involving, as it does, the expenditure of over ten millions of dollars to no honest purpose. The words authorizing the President to "extend, repair and complete" certain railroads, was not in the printed bill, but was interlined before it left the Senate, and nobody was aware of the circumstance, except the perpetrators. The name of Amasa Stone of Cleveland (of the firm of Stone & Witt, I believe, who built the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad,) was sent into the Senate, some two weeks ago, as a Brigadier General, with an urgent request for immediate confirmation. A Western Senator raised an objection to the policy of having Brigadier Generals of Railroads, lest it might end in having a Major General of steamboats and a Lieutenant General of wheelbarrows; and so Mr. Stone was not confirmed. Nobody then dreamed of the context between the railroad Brigadier and the railroad contract, which it now seems he has taken to complete from Nicholasville, Kentucky, to, or towards, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The President recommend this work in his annual message in the following words:

> "I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend as a military measure that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky no doubt will co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap; or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville; or on some still different line, can be easily determined."

It has been apparent to every observer, as well as to every member of Congress, that a bill to carry into effect the foregoing recommendation could not muster a baker's dozen of supporters in the Senate, and scarcely a score in the House. Considering the mountainous character of the country through which it is proposed to be built, the road could hardly be put in running order under two years—long after its usefulness as a military work will have passed away. And if East Tennessee is really friendly to the Union, as it undoubtedly is, there will be no need of a railroad 180 miles long to transport supplies for any force we shall be required to keep there. From the facts now made known, the public can draw their own conclusions.

The proposed payment of the interest on the public debt of Mexico for five years, which engaged the attention of the Senate in Executive Session two or three days last week, ought to engage the attention of the country also. If we are prepared to throw fifteen millions of dollars across the ocean—if our finances are in that flourishing condition to warrant the expenditure, keeping in mind the fact that the English bondholders will not take Treasury notes, legal tender or no legal tender—it may be worth while to gratify Mr. Seward, the originator, and Mr. Sumner, the spokesman, of the idea. The precise thing before the Senate is a string of resolutions reciting that whereas, &c., &c., therefore resolved that the United States do assume and pay the interest on the public debt of Mexico, ($3,000,000 per annum,) for the term of five years. The argument in favor of the scheme is, that the payment of the money would buy the allied forces out of the country, and prevent the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, supported by European bayonets. This argument is, in the first place, an assumption purely. If the proposition to pay the interest were now tendered to England, France, Spain, and Austria, it is quite probable that they would demand also the payment of the expenses of the war. They expect to collect these expenses just as a court assesses the costs of suit on a defaulting debtor. The probability is that a long tail will follow the mouse when it comes out of its hole.

It is assumed (perhaps stipulated) in the resolutions, that the United States shall have a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—there being, as is well known, no harbor on either side of that isthmus. The most obvious effect of this stipulation would be to turn public attention away from the great central route to the Pacific, and it would of course involve the artificial construction of two harbors, of immense cost and doubtful permanence. Is it politic to expend our money in building railroads or turnpikes on foreign territory, whose effect must be to divert business from our own doors? Such a scheme might be profitable as a private speculation, but is it a wise national policy?

In some way connected with this Mexican business is the appointment of Gen. Scott as *additional* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The old General was so feeble last spring that he could not ride across the river in his carriage to inspect the troops. The utmost fatigue he could endure was to ride from his office to his lodgings, and the President was accustomed to go to his office, instead of sending for him to come to the executive mansion, because he could not easily bear the fatigue. Now it is proposed to send him over a rough road of one hundred and fifty miles, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Although the General knows the road very well, it is not at all likely he would live to reach the other end of it again. Mr. Corwin would surely resign if another minister were sent to Mexico.

Capt. Dahlgren has been before the committee on the conduct of the war, testifying concerning the blockade of the Potomac. It is understood that he told the committee he had frequently offered to shell out the rebel batteries on the Potomac and break up the blockade, with the naval and marine force at command here, but that Gen. McClellan negatived all such turbulent and irregular proceedings.

Burglaries at Evanston.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
EVANSTON, February 28, 1862.

Our quiet and moral village, with its academic groves, has been disturbed by the operations of a night prowler, who certainly "made a night of it" to the alarm of several quiet households. On Wednesday night he introduced himself through a rear window into the house of Mrs. Lansing, and, pulling off his boots for greater stillness, made a thorough ransack. No one was at home but the females of the household, who, being disturbed, secured a shotgun and and bravely prepared for a reception. The scamp hearing the sound of the cocking of the gun, leaped bodily through the closed sash in the dining room and made off. A little later, Mrs. Van Vechten, residing in an adjoining house, was awakened by hearing an attempt to open a bureau drawer in her sleeping apartment. She gave the alarm, but a gruff voice ordered her to be silent, under penalty of being shot. She did not accept the invitation, and again the fellow decamped, and entered the a third house near by, occupied by John Fussy, and there stole a pair of boots, thus replacing his missing feet gear. Mr. Fussy's family were not disturbed. It becomes a neat point of law as to whether the boots earliest abandoned do not belong to Mr. Fussy.

P. S.—I learn later that Mr. Fussy finds them two sizes too small.

Court House Burned—Loss of Life.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MIDDLEPORT, Iroquois, Co., Ill., Feb. 26, '62.

The court house at this place was burned last night, between 12 o'clock and daylight. The fire originated in the jail, in a part of the building, supposed to have been set on fire by a prisoner by the name of Henry Davis, who had been convicted of larceny a few days before, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

When the fire was first discovered, it was too late to save Davis; his charred remains were taken out after the fire. All the records and papers were saved. The loss is about $10,000; $5,000 insured in the Phœnix and the Hartford Insurance companies. The Circuit Court here had been in session about one week, and the term was not closed.

How the Tribune and Times Sell.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Observing the article in the *Times* in regard to the news boys on the railroads, I am disposed to shield the boys from blame. I would state that for the last three months I have purchased papers of the news boys. Previous to the late exciting war news I sold thirty TRIBUNES to three *Times*, and since then seventy TRIBUNES to five *Times*, and with that difference I have had more *Times* die on my hands than TRIBUNES. I have not used any more exertion to sell one than the other, as all can testify that know me.

Yours respectfully, WM. B. DUNN.

☞ The rebels promised to spend the winter at the North. About 15,000 of them are keeping their pledge.

☞ The Kentucky Senate has just expelled two members notoriously in sympathy with the rebels.

FACTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

IMPRESSING NEGROES—THE SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL MEN.

[From our own Correspondent.]

We are in possession of a voluminous mass of matter from our correspondents and reporters at Fort Donelson and other points in Gen. Grant's Department, comprising details that will be read with interest. We present its leading features.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our Springfield correspondent sends us the following, dated 25th:

The State officers returned to-day from visiting our wounded in the taking of Fort Donelson. I learn that at least one thousand, including the killed in the battle, will lose their lives in this dreadful fight, and that the wounded will reach fifteen hundred. The wounded are cared for as well as they can be under the circumstances. Those that can be removed might be brought home, but those that cannot must remain where they are. No amount of means can alleviate their case, so far as removal is concerned. A person to look after the wounded and see to having those removed who can be, might be appointed. But he must act, so far as removal is concerned, under United States authority.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

All agree that the sharpshooters rendered very efficient aid. They each one fight on their own hook, crawling around until they see a secesh, and their unerring rifle never fails. It was impossible for the rebels to bring their artillery to bear upon our men, for the sharpshooters would pick off every man that attempted to load a gun.

It is said that Floyd swore that if he took a sharpshooter, he should be immediately shot. One of the boys of the 11th Illinois stood behind a tree, and fired forty rounds, each time taking a bite of hard-bread and a sip of coffee between firing. One man in the 2d Iowa had two balls through one leg, splintering the bone in each place, yet begged of a comrade to place him against a tree, saying he was good for *forty rounds more*, and did sit and fire his whole ammunition at the rebels.

GALLANTRY OF A CHICAGO BOY.

On Saturday, the third day of the fight, while the battle was raging fiercely, a desperate charge was made by the rebels from their entrenchments upon one of the guns of Taylor's Battery, served among others by Lieut. Heartt of Chicago. The gun was lost for a moment, and was being carried off in triumph by the rebels, when Heartt seizing a rope dashed single-handed amongst the enemy, made the rope fast, and the boys hauled off their gun in triumph.

WELL DONE, SECOND IOWA!

The Second Iowa regiment charged on the enemy on his extreme right, and forced him from his breastworks at the point of the bayonet, the rebels giving way and cheering lustily, shouting, "Bully for the Iowa boys." This regiment has fourteen balls through its flag, its flag-staff twice shot off, and had three color bearers killed successively.

A FIGHTING EDITOR.

Among the wounded on that glorious field day was Capt. L. M. Rose, Co. G, Eleventh Illinois, whose name has not before been reported. He was formerly the editor of the Effingham (Ill.) *Gazette*. He received four wounds by bullets; one in each hip, in the left shoulder, and left hand. The wounds on the left hip and shoulder were occasioned by spent balls. Capt. Rose and Major Chipman, of the 2d Iowa, who was wounded in the thigh, laid two days in the woods before they were discovered, and the first night upon the ground in a drenching rain storm, suffering inconceivable pain. Capt. Rose's company took a most active part in the fight on Saturday and suffered more than any other company in the regiment. Out of eighty-one men brought into action, only six remained, the balance having been either killed or taken prisoners. W. J. Boyce, first lieutenant of the company, was killed at the first fire. W. M. Murray, second lieutenant, was wounded in the neck and arm slightly. The regiment held a position for the whole day where it was exposed to the open fire of the enemy.

COOL CAPT. FERRIS.

Another instance of gallant daring and perfect discipline was that of the Twelfth Illinois, Col. McArthur, attached to McClernand's Brigade, and especially of Company G, Capt. Frank Ferris of Princeton, Ill. When the Brigade were forced to fall back, Capt. Ferris's Company was the last to leave the field, and went off under the conduct of their daring Captain as coolly and in as perfect order as if from dress parade.

HOW THE REBELS WERE ARMED.

The rebels were much better armed than we have been led to believe, their guns consisting of the flint lock musket, Harper's Ferry rifle, breach loading rifles, with sabre bayonets, double barreled shot guns, and the long, deadly Mississippi rifle. Their best guns they threw into the river to keep our men from getting hold of them. It is astonishing what a quantity of artillery they had, from the small 6-pounder to the large 128-pounder, the whole amounting to over one hundred and sixty pieces, and their ammunition was of the best kind, consisting of the most improved shells, chain and grape shot, solid shot, and elongated shells and bolts. They had ammunition enough to have stood a two month's siege.

They also had all the tents that our army required to use after the victory, and of the most approved style, many of them being of the Sibley pattern. They had built over *three hundred* log houses. They are very comfortable, having good board floors, chimneys and fire-places made of sticks and mudded up inside. The houses are about twelve feet square, built in rows, chinked, and then bottomed with long split oak shingles.

Their roofs are of the same material, and altogether the houses are as comfortable as one could wish.

THE REBELS PRESSING NEGROES.

To show our readers that the enemy are employing negroes, we give the following copy of an order found in the Fort, and now in the hands of the Chief Engineer of the gunboat Louisville.

Special Order No. 1.]
CLARKSVILLE, December 27, 1861.

CAPT. GEORGE D. MARTIN, Quartermaster C. S. A.:—Capt. Sayers, the engineer of this point, requires the following number of negro laborers and carts, viz: 300 men, 35 carts and mules, with a boy to each cart.

Having used every other methods to obtain them short of an actual purchase, I have been ordered by Maj. Gen. Wm. Hardee, C. S. A., to PRESS them into service, and you are hereby required to see this order carried out to the extent of the force and carts above indicated.

The laborers are expected to bring tools, such as picks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, axes, &c., and all such bedclothes as may be necessary to make them comfortable.

In executing this order you will use great prudence and caution, explaining the necessity of the case to the master of the slaves, and assure him that his property shall be cared for. Take from each owner so as to leave enough for the comfort and convenience of the family. In cases where the owners have heretofore voluntarily sent their hands to work, you will not press them, but urge them to continue to do so. In a word, make the burthen as equal, fair and just as possible. Do not fail to assure the owner that his negroes shall be well used and provided for, and when obtained, see that this is done. Also assure each owner that he shall be paid for the services of his slaves. Owners are requested to furnish provision for the stock.

In executing this order you will apply to Lieut. Col. Norwood, of the 42d Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, for such military aid as you may require, and use *force* in cases of extreme necessity or in actual self-defense.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WM. A. QUARLES, Col. Com'g Fort.

THE SUFFERINGS OF UNION MEN.

As an evidence that Union men have been hung, sent South, and had every indignity heaped upon them, read the following letter.

HARDIN VALLEY, Dec. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SON: I sent myself to Drop you a few Lines. I have nothing Particular we are all a foot but Sinday she has Been very Bad all of this weak and is But Litel better Dave has been Lame up this last too weaks my helth has Ben bad for these Last 3 monts we have our corn gathered wheet sode and comenced to plow times is a changing in this country since the thing man Come in there has ben 3 men hung in Knox Ville & in Greenville and scores of them sent South to work during the wars and a large number are in Jale and some in chanes and ironed down to the Floor.

Old Brown Son is in Jale if he is not sent south the volunteers say he loosed they will kill him in the [illegible] J. G. HARDIN.

To show how well the rebels have robbed the Union men in Kentucky, and how the rebels met old Buckner and surrounded the "Wild Cats," I copy the following letter:

KNOX CO., Nov. 9, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: We have been scouting all the time sence we have ben and are driving them into Tenessee. I help drive 400 cattle aeros the mountain.

We have stole 150 muskets since we came here.

I have ben in 2 fites 1 here and 1 at Boston the Cournel sent 50 of us out on picket we were attacked by 100 of thim We Killed 5 of them & took 3 horses they only Killed 2 of our horses & run like hell. I was at a fite at wild cat our force that we took to wild cat was 7 Regiments and 1500 horsemen but dam wildcats had a den to run in when we got to the foot of the hill they began to fire on us we soon made them take to their den and then we back to the fort agin, and then they came out, and we put them in their den agin we comenced firing on them at 11 a clock and stopt at 5. they killed 12 of our men and wounded 30, but i think we killed 100 of them and took 20 prisoners the next morning we went back and histed a flag to bery our dead, but the dam yankees fired on us and wouldent let us bery them.

cumberland gap is no place to wildcat, we could have took wildcat by losing a great many men we will meet old Buckner there next spring and will surround the wildcats and starve them out. i have been driving cattle and hogs for the last 2 weeks we have pressed every hog that we can find among the lyncolites.

THE OCCUPATION OF CLARKSVILLE.

On the 20th inst., General Grant and staff, accompanied by the progressive General of 1st Division, with his staff and a detachment of his division under Col. Wallace, embarked on the steamer "B" at seven o'clock for Clarksville, about forty miles up the Cumberland, arriving there at three o'clock, whereupon they disembarked, and took formal possession of the town by passing through with the "old flag" flying, and the band (the excellent one of the 11th Illinois Volunteers) playing "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," &c., to the evident pleasure of the colored population and the chagrin of the whites that had not fled for other parts. Clarksville is one of the most beautiful cities of Tennessee, yes, of the South, and has been looked upon as one of the points at which the rebels would make a stand; but the severe lesson which the Northern "mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" of Yankeedom gave them on the 15th of February, 1862, at Fort Donelson, caused them to evacuate the place which they had already fortified with two forts having eight guns and large quantities of stores of various kinds.

The residents remaining seemed to be very sullen and indisposed to greet the "Stars and Stripes" as an old friend; but looked, and evidently felt that we were mere intruders. The Hon. Cave Johnson (Post Master General under President Polk) resides here. He met Gen. McClernand as an old friend and acquaintance, whom at Washington he was wont to meet years ago. Gen. McClernand also met other gentlemen in this place who had known him in years past, during his Congressional career. Doubtless, after assuring the people, as he had opportunity, that the Federal army warred not against individuals, but organized opposers of the Government, the expedition returned to the fort.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

From Nashville the news is most stirring. Our forces are in full possession, and the Federal flag waves in triumph from the Capitol of Tennessee. Before its occupation it was almost entirely deserted, both by civilians and soldiers. The rebel forces, Floyd's Brigade among them, have fallen back upon Murfreesborough, twenty-five miles southeast of Nashville, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where they will make a stand, undoubtedly. The rebels stand in mortal dread of the gunboats, and they will desert every river fortification, with the hope of drawing our troops into the country, and then assume the risk of a general battle.

Several of the rebel officers are at Cairo on parole. Russell, of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, was released yesterday. Major Garvin, who fought desperately in the trenches at Donelson, is also here on parole.

One hundred and fifty of the Illinois wounded left last night for their respective homes.

THE GALLANT FORTY-FIFTH.

In such a battle as that of Fort Donelson, different observers have an opportunity to see different events. It was my fortune to be in a position to witness, as a non-combatant, the attack of the entrenchments of the enemy on the 13th inst., from a favorable point, in the intervals of doing up wounds.

The entrenchment contained from three to five thousand troops from Tennessee and Mississippi, some of the hardest fighters in the rebel army, at an elevation, say, one hundred and fifty feet above the ravine below, and was surrounded by fallen timbers and a deep ditch eight feet wide. The 49th advanced in line of battle through the bushes and light timber, to the open ground sloping steep down from the entrenchment, and for more than an hour, were exposed to a most destructive fire from an enemy that was scarcely visible. Of course, they were very much cut up, the one-half of a company being missing at a count immediately after they retired.

In this state of things the 45th Illinois, the Washburne Lead Miners, were ordered to advance to the support of the 49th. They did so, through an open field and briers, till they advanced within fifty feet of the enemy's lines, and there, for more than an hour, they were within reach of the enemy's guns, they relieving the 49th, and by the judicious use of their Enfield Rifles and their own good state of discipline, kept their position. The enemy suffered much more than the 45th. One of them, after being captured, who was present, said that one volley from the rifles killed twenty of their number. After this they retired, on an order received, as though on dress parade, with only two killed and seven wounded—the enemy not firing a shot at them, for they could not raise their heads high enough to take aim without the rifles being surely fatal.

It may be asked why only one regiment of Major General McClernand's division was sent to attack so many men, so situated, and why only one regiment was sent to protect them? The same question is asked at all hands here, and no one in the army has answered the question. W.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GENERAL HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch was sent from head quarters to-day:

Major General McClellan, Washington:

Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c., The enemy burned part of the town before leaving. They have crossed Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

Forty-two officers and men of the 5th Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Mudtown, by eating poisoned bread which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. Dolfort died, and Lieut. Col. Von Dentch, and Capt. Lehman have suffered much, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

The Funeral of Willie Lincoln.

On Tuesday the funeral of the President's second son, Willie Lincoln, took place from the White House at half past one o'clock P. M. Congress adjourned at 1 P. M., its members to attend in a body. The Departments were closed for the day. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gurley, whose church the President's household attend. The remains have been embalmed, and are to be sent to Springfield for final interment.

What a Hoosier Says.

GALVESTON, Ind., Feb. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Send me your daily to the amount of the enclosed. Though a stranger to all of you personally, I am well acquainted with your excellent paper.

It has become one of my necessities. I admire it for its bold, honest, manly tone, ever maintaining and defending the right with such unflinching vigor, even though it encounter the reproaches of some pretended Union newspapers who almost daily exhibit their true characters by their miserable apologies for the rebels and their deep concern lest slavery, the great cause of our national difficulties, should be disturbed. I abominate and despise such miserable apologists. There can be no doubt of their true position, and if public sentiment would warrant it, I presume we should see the rattlesnake flag floating over their publication rooms.

But I write more particularly to state a fact. In the Chicago *Times* of yesterday I saw a complaint about "Abolition newsmen" on the railroad trains using their influence against that sheet and in favor of an "Abolition sheet," meaning, I suppose, the TRIBUNE. I know not how it is with other newsboys, but one on the Cincinnati & Chicago air line road, which passes here, has more than once urged me to buy the *Times* instead of the TRIBUNE, giving various silly reasons for so doing; and I have seen him drumming other persons for the *Times*, and generally with as poor success as with me. The TRIBUNE is the paper that takes in this section.

Yours, &c.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Delivered at Richmond, Va., February 22d, 1862.

[From the Richmond Examiner Extra, Feb. 22.]

FELLOW CITIZENS: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the *permanent* government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the *principles*(?) of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem to be fitly associated.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandisement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a Government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which the Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war.

The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process or indictment duly found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of government believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogenous in interest, in policy and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year of our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to men have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States, *and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South.* Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, *although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.*

The period is near at hand when *our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred*, a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifice and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we know the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of general devotion to the noble cause for which we are now are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern states will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States.

By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow citizens, after the struggles of ages has consecrated the right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional gives place to the permanent government. *After a series of successes and victories, which crowned our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters.* But in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, Oh God, I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

☞ One year ago last December, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, wrote to a friend in this State, as follows:

"You see what I have often told you, that *Slavery is stronger than the Union*. I do not think there is the least chance of reconstructing the Confederation on the former basis. *We will have no other Union than one in which the Slave power shall be largely and permanently predominant.*"

We judge, from present appearances, that Senator Hammond and his confederates at the South, as well as their Northern sympathisers, will soon be made to understand that the Union is stronger than their pet institution. We also feel a confident assurance that the Union will be preserved, without making provision for a large increase or permanent predominance of the slave power. Southern slaveholders and Northern doughfaces may mourn over the sad prospect before them, but their fate is inevitable. Freedom, and not Slavery, must, and ever will be, the permanent and predominant feature in our political institutions.—*Albany Journal.*

☞ Forty employes in the Government workshops at Richmond Va., have refused to take an oath to support Jeff. Davis. They are Northern men, formerly at the Harper's Ferry armory, and were impressed into the rebel service. As they are not paid except in worthless scrip, (and but little of that,) they feel little obligation to take the oath, and the rebel Government knows not how to get along without them.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

KENTUCKY IS FREE.

Not a rebel remains in arms upon the soil of Kentucky. The resistless valor of Western troops has swept the State, and with the evacuation of Columbus, the Stars and Stripes again wave proudly over the rescued Commonwealth. Saved to the Union! The perils of her loyalists are all in the past. Terrorism has vanished, and throughout her borders the path of safety and of honor is in the support of the Federal Government. Are there any Kentuckians in Chicago who do not like the picture? Are there not those who will ever review with shame the sympathies they have wasted on the traitors who have wrought continuous evils in their native State? How do Kentuckians in Chicago, who have plotted and cabaled as far as they dared to in support of the atrocities of Buckner and his crew, receive the rehabilitation of Kentucky? We refer to our full dispatches in another column.

COL. J. D. WEBSTER.

The fact that Colonel Webster, General Grant's Chief of Staff, is a Chicago man, has, until now, prevented us from saying a word in his behalf, for his share in the Fort Donelson victory, lest our praise should be attributed to the natural partiality for one of our own townsmen; but as every arrival from the scene of action brings us new evidence of the distinguished part that he bore in that well fought field, we cannot longer refrain. Though without an independent command, and acting in obedience to the will of another, he was always present at the point of danger, and by encouraging and animating the men, coolly observing the changing dispositions of the enemy, and exercising a wise discretion in the transmission of the orders with which he was entrusted, contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the success of the Commanding General. Under fire or out of reach of the flying missiles, he was never flurried, and, though animated and earnest, never rash and impetuous. He proved himself, in a place where soldiers are tried, to be of the metal of which soldiers are made. The First Illinois Artillery may well be proud of their Colonel.

ONE YEAR AGO.

One brief year ago, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens from a score of States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN took the oath of office, and entered upon the arduous duties of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. The day was beautiful and balmy; the sun shone down bright and warm upon the immense throng of earnest citizens who witnessed the impressive ceremonies. But while nature was in such smiling mood, the political heavens were black and frowning with the gathering tempest of rebellion. Already six States had madly rushed from their spheres and plunged into the gulf of secession. Five more soon followed in their wake. In a few weeks after the delivery of the inaugural, the bombardment of the starving garrison of Fort Sumter, by the Charleston parricides, woke up the North from its lethargy, and men for the first time realized that the temple of Union had been fired by the traitor torch. There was then such an uprising of the people to save the edifice as the world had never witnessed. But the scene is yet too fresh and vivid in the recollection of the reader to require description. We all remember the embarrassments and difficulties that beset the Government at the outset of its preparations for defense; there were no arms, and nothing but shoddy for clothing. The "regulars" had been scattered and hidden away among the mountains and deserts of the far West during the last months of the "old public functionary;" the navy had been sent to the uttermost parts of the earth. The arsenals and armories had been robbed and the contents sent to the traitor States; the Treasury had been pillaged of the last dollar, and the National credit shivered. The public service in all its branches was full of traitors, spies and cormorants. All was doubt, confusion, and excitement. But the President was cool, calm and deliberate. The people of the North were loyal, undismayed and lion hearted and rallied about the Executive with sublime enthusiasm, resolved to save the Republic and preserve their beloved country from the awful ruin and anarchy that secession would bring upon it. Day by day they have toiled unfalteringly, and with untiring energy and devotion, to the accomplishment of that righteous and patriotic end.

A mighty work has been done in those busy months since Sumter fell. The monster rebellion has culminated. It has reached its floodtide and visibly ebbs. The scale turned on Donelson's bloody heights, where Western bayonets carried the flag of the Union. We write in the firm faith, that on the second anniversary of Lincoln's inauguration, every inch of seceded territory will be reclaimed, and that the National authority will be restored over every State in the Union; that this infernal rebellion will be crushed out, and the leaders of it hung or banished, and their property confiscated to help pay the costs of putting down the revolt, and that the glorious old flag will be flying from every portion of Columbia's ocean bound domain. And we believe furthermore, that if the *cause* of this sanguinary and sacrilegious rebellion be not destroyed outright, it will receive its death wound and be placed in condition of speedy "ultimate extinction." Its teeth will be extracted and its claws cut off, to prevent it from doing more harm. If not dead, it will at least be left with nothing further to do than to go on with its dying.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Jeff. Davis's Inaugural contains the following:

> The period is near at hand *when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred*, a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

As if to verify this malevolent prediction of the arch conspirator against the peace and honor of the country, the reactionary party in Congress have mustered all their forces to defeat the confiscation act, in its various forms in the Senate and House, and heap all the burdens of this war upon those who are guiltless of any responsibility for commencing it, leaving that rebel interest which is the cause of the national trouble, to go scot-free. The strange delusion—the mistaken patriotism—the mawkish kindness—which, after mustering six hundred thousand men to take rebels' lives, flinches when it is proposed to seize their property, has, we are sorry to say, too many advocates in the North. The effect is not observable now; but the day will come in which, when the war accounts are closed up and the balance on the debit side of the national book of bills payable is found to be *twelve hundred millions of dollars*, there will be no little regret among tax-payers that they suffered the golden opportunity to make rebel banks, railroads, crops and movable property pay a part of the expenses of the prolonged struggle, pass without being turned to national advantage. Take niggers out of the list of chattels liable to confiscation, and there would be no trouble now to pass a Confiscation Act. But that intense pro-slavery feeling, that flagrant disregard of the Democratic principle, that cringing servility to the Slave Power which first emboldened Slavery to attempt the destruction of the Government, has not yet been conquered. The North itself is not half free. Her people, especially her politicians and hunters after power and place, have been so accustomed to duck their heads when Slavery scowled, that they dare not use the advantages which the fortune of war has placed in their hands. The crack of the slave-driver's whip is remembered; and as if believing that some fortunate chance would restore Slavery to power, as insolent, as domineering, and as unscrupulous as ever before, our members of Congress seem to be already deprecating its wrath, with the expectation that to their backs will not be applied the lash. In vain Senator Trumbull pleads the necessity and justice of his measure. In vain his friends in either House second his appeals. The determination to let Davis off with a mild admonition, to inflict nothing worse than a gentle reproof upon the bad men who have deluged the country with blood, and to leave all hands in possession of their property, that they may, next year, employ it again for the disruption of the peace of the country, seems to be unconquerable; and Davis's prophecy is, we fear, in a fair way of realization! Let these tender-footed patriots, whose weapons are sugar plums, look out! The wrath that they look for toward the South, may be manifested nearer home. Wait until the tax-gatherer comes, as he will, to every cabin in the land, until the indirect taxes are all laid, until the system of excise is perfected, until the great problem of our Government will be how to provide for the payment of the annual interest upon the public debt and the current expenses of administration,—then the people will begin to inquire why it was that Congress did not, when it might have done so with the approbation of all the civilized world, make the men who heated the poker, which has been plunged into the bowels of the nation, pay for the fuel—why the nabobs of Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana, who are the guilty authors of all this bloodshed and misery with which the land is deluged, were not made to pay the just penalties of their acts—why bounties for our soldiers and pensions for the wounded were not provided from the property which treason, according to all law, had put into Government hands—why, in a word, loyal men were not eased of the burdens which this contest has imposed upon them, and why rebellion was not made to pay the just penalties which it incurred! These are questions which the milk-sops in Congress will be compelled to answer, and before a constituency that will not be lenient to excuses which have their origin in any theory of Traitors' Rights which the sympathisers with Slavery or with Secession, have elaborated since Congress convened. Oh, that they could see now what is in store for cowardice like this!

VALUABLE REBEL TESTIMONY.

There is no assertion more frequently or persistently made by servile Northern papers and politicians than that the war could have been averted by the adoption of the Crittenden or some similar compromise. We have a point blank refutation of this allegation from the highest and most authoritative Southern source. Early last summer the secession Government sent three Commissioners to England—Messrs. W. L. Yancey, P. A. Rost, and A. Dudley Mann—to negotiate for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, endowed with ample powers for the purpose. The Commissioners encountered considerable prejudice against the heavenly institution on which the kingdom of Davis rests, which it became important to overcome. The belief also prevailed that Lincoln's administration represented the anti-slavery sentiment of the Union, and was likely to abolish slavery during the course of the war. In short, that the war was a slaveholder's rebellion; that its cause was slavery, and that the best way for the North to bring the contest to a termination was to remove the cause by abolishing slavery.

The first care of the Commissioners was to show that "the Lincoln Government had no abolition proclivities, but was equally pro-slavery with the Confederate Government," and therefore that the dispute between the two sections was not about slavery but chiefly in regard to free trade with Europe. Earl Russell, Secretary of State, had an interview last summer, with the Commissioners, and writing to Lord Lyons about it, says the Commissioners were anxious to explain to him the causes of secession. They said "the principal of those causes *was not slavery*, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for manufactured goods which they required." As for the slave trade, "they had prohibited it and did not mean to revive it." It is proper to remark in this connection, that at the time the slave States seceded, the lowest tariff was in force that ever existed in the United States—so low that it was but one short remove above no tariff; so low that it did not, with enormous importations, produce two-thirds of the revenue necessary to carry on the Government in time of peace.

The rebel Commissioners after their interview with Russell, drew up an elaborate appeal to the British Government—addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, invoking the recognition of the "Confederate States of America." In this document—which we laid before our readers last week—the Commissioners decline to discuss "the morality of Slavery" as something not in issue, and strenuously combat the notion that the Lincoln administration had any anti-Slavery designs, or that the Republicans made abolition of Slavery the *object* of the war. We republish the following portion of the address and ask especial attention to it by the doughface papers and politicians:

> "It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's Message proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union—in other words, to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (pro-slavery Constitution,) and to enforce the laws (many of them pro-slavery), and out of 172 votes in the Lower House they receive all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp.
>
> "The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master."

Whatever may be the final result of this war—whether slavery shall survive or perish before peace can be restored—one thing is established by the solemn and deliberate confession of the secessionists, speaking through their delegates to the British Government, that "it was from no fear that "the slaves would be liberated by the Re-"publican Administration that they sece-"ded;" that "it was not because the "Crittenden or other compromise was not "adopted" that the Union was plunged into civil war; and we have the further important admission that "the very party "in power (the Republican) proposed to "guarantee slavery forever in the States, if "the South would but remain in the Union." Let this testimony be crammed down the throats of the flunkies and the apologists of rebels among us. It is a dose, if well administered, that will physic their canting hypocrisy out of them, and leave them bleached and empty.

CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

During the past week the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 18,461. The following table shows the receipts during the corresponding week in 1860 and 1861:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Live, No.	8,861	1,974	1,413
Dressed, No.	9,600	2,219	581
Total No.	18,461	4,193	1,994

The shipment of Hogs east last week amounted to 7,390 Live, and 2,201 Dressed, showing a total of 9,591—thus leaving for city packers nearly 9,000 head. All the packing houses in the city are still busy at work, and it is highly probable that the season will not close for a month yet.

The success of the Federal arms in the Southwest has given a fresh impetus to the Provision trade, and nearly every kind of Hog product has advanced materially in consequence. Still prices are yet much lower than they were at this date last year.

DIVIDE THE HONORS.

While great honor should be awarded to the Illinois troops for their share in the Fort Donelson victory, let it not be forgotten that the Iowa Second, the Nebraska First, the Missouri Eighth and the Indiana regiments are entitled to high praise. The Iowa Second in particular is a band of heroes who had not their superiors on the field. The Nebraska First, too, as the support of the Chicago Artillery on that hard-fought Saturday, did nobly, and so did every Hoosier on the field. Illinois did well; but she did not do all.

AND WHAT NEXT?

The news is confirmed that Columbus is ours by default. We decidedly wish, for the moral effect it would have given it, that the same advantage had been conceded to the actual presence and thunderous appeals of Com. Foote's mortar flotilla; that the surrender had been accompanied by a regiment or two of the rebels, with a spice of prominent officers. There would then be no after plea of strategic reasons, and the pretence of superior generalship in withdrawing troops, and falling back upon new positions. All these will be shortly the impudent rebel claims, to be sounded throughout secessia, which we are almost inclined to regret were not silenced in advance by a bombardment. But it is best as it is, and the rebels will have little cause and less opportunity to exult in arguments deduced from a step which opens the way to Memphis as the key of the valley of the Mississippi. The road will thus be all the shorter. How much fighting will be required to win the rest of the way remains to be seen.

It is represented that there were five fortified points between Columbus and Memphis. Hickman was originally defended by a strong water battery, but this has doubtless shared the fate of Columbus. At Island No. 10 in a broad bend of the river above New Madrid, it was recently represented that the fortifications were impregnable. The movements of our forces in Missouri make New Madrid ours without a blow, and Island No. 10 anything but desirable for a rebel standpoint. We now learn that all these points are indeed abandoned by Rev. Bishop Polk, who is to make a stand at Fort Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis occupying a formidable position on what are called the Third Chickasaw Bluffs, at that place about one hundred feet above the river.

This, however, is its only feature of strength, for it is inaccessible from the rear, and all supplies to the force so posted must come by the river. Commodore Foote's flotilla once in position and this approach would be cut off, and the rebels there beaten would inevitably be bagged. After Fort Randolph comes Memphis, and the river is ours to the Balize. Events are now crowding thickly on the score against the rebels. It will not be long before Commodore Foote will exchange congratulations with Commodore Porter from their respective fleets. It will depend upon the activity of our commanders in advancing and the celerity of the rebels in retiring, which shall first reach New Orleans.

☞ The *Times* wants to know how much loyalty there would be in Tennessee if the people thereof were led to suppose that the confiscation of slaves would accompany the march of our army? We answer, no less than there is now, for that is exactly what their leaders have taught them to believe. The rebels have made all the additional resistance the spur of that idea would cause. A proclamation by the President of the emancipation of all the slaves of rebels in Secessia could add no strength to the rebels in those States, but on the contrary, such proclamation would fill the minds of the slaves with a resolution to enjoy the benefits of freedom; and to restrain and guard them would keep and employ at home, half the insurgents who have joined Jeff. Davis's standard. The loyal part of Tennessee is where the people have little or no interest in slavery; where not one white man in twenty possesses a slave. And so it is elsewhere: the loyalty of Western Virginia is wholly owing to the absence of slaves. Wherever there are slaves there also are traitors.

The strength and depth of the disloyalty of any Southern State, is in exact ratio to the proportion of the slave to the free population. South Carolina and Mississippi have more slaves than free persons. Hence their bitter malignity of feeling that pervades the white population against the Union. Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Eastern Virginia and Western Tennessee, are densely filled with slaves, which satisfactorily accounts for the almost unanimous sentiment of disloyalty that pervades the whites in these States and portions of States. The "compromise and concession" policy has no influence with these rabid rebels. It degrades the North without placating the copper-heads in the least.

PLANT TOBACCO SEED.

There is no part of the Northwest in which the soil and climate are not well adapted to the successful culture of tobacco. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, it grows luxuriantly; and in all localities where the crop can be sheltered from the prairie wind, which in hot days in July and August turns up the leaves, and by exposing them to the sun, makes them liable to be "burnt," it can be very profitably produced. On the clay lands bordering all the streams in these States, on farms in Indiana which have been cut out of the timber, and in fact, wherever else tobacco will grow, the inducements are such as should impel our farmers to give it their attention. They would find their reward in it in ordinary times; in these times when the prospects are that the crop in the tobacco growing States will be very small, that the foreign and domestic demand will be large, and that prices will be high, the inducements to vary the produce of our Northwestern farms by this staple ought not to be overlooked. We do not know where the seed can be procured; but have no doubt that when demanded it will be forth coming in such quantities as may be necessary, and of the quality adapted to our climate. Let the farmers try it.

DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.

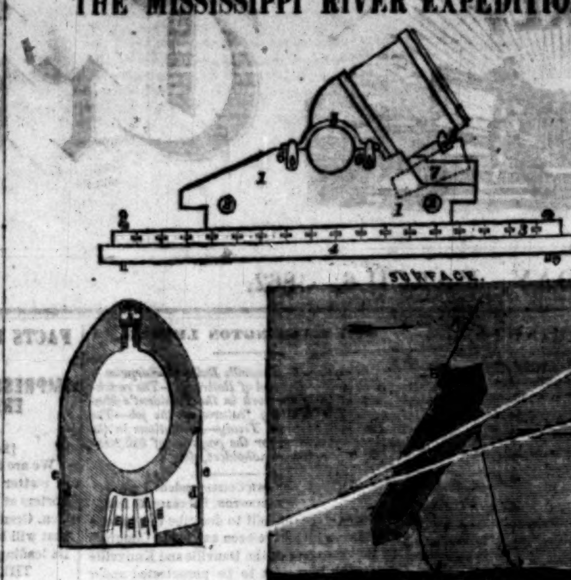
The death of Gen. FRED W. LANDER, announced in our dispatches this morning, will cast a deep shade of sorrow over our whole country. He was in truth a right gallant soldier and noble gentleman. Few men in our army can supply his place. He falls a victim to the Ball's Bluff blunder, where he was seriously wounded, and from which he has never recovered. His heroism has kept him in the field when he should have been in the hospital, and he thus dies with his harness on.

☞ There was so strong an opposition manifested in Congress, Saturday, to the proposed formal delivery of the rebel flags captured at Donelson and Henry, that the idea was abandoned as if by common consent, and the "stars and bars" will not be honored with a place in the archives of the country, alongside the trophies won from England and Mexico.

☞ Dwellers along our Western rivers may as well be on the look out for a rise of no ordinary magnitude when the break up comes. First, as to Chicago, the oldest inhabitant is authority for the statement that we may expect an unusual freshet when the first general thaw takes place, unless it comes very gradually, for the absence of the usual January thaw this past winter has left the ground in the country covered with a heavy body of snow and ice. The Mississippi too will be on an unwonted rampage when its spring freshets come down from the great depth of snow in its upper regions, where even the labors of the loggers are seriously impeded from this cause. All this will come to be heard from in time.

☞ The dog owners of Wisconsin are in a state of disturbance at having their pets rated expensively high by the authorities, the Senate having passed a bill rating all canines at $100 each for taxation. At that rate we know of Irish families in this city that have on hand a thousand dollars or so worth of this style of property.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.



EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS:

SIEGE MORTAR.
1. Cheeks
2. Maneuvering Bolt,
3. Deck Plank,
4. Sleeper,
5. Cap Square,
6. Cap Straps,
7. Bolster,
8. Quoin,
9. Eye Bolts.

THE TORPEDO.
A. Discharging Rod.
B. Lock.
C. Chamber.

THE RIFLED SHELL.
a. Fuse Orifice.
b. Fuse Slide Plug.
c. Cone & Percussion Cap
d. Lead portion packing.
e. Canvas & tin covering.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

Mortars, Torpedoes, Shells.

An expedition is expected to leave Cairo for New Orleans. Though not strictly on a commercial errand, it bears with it the interests of commerce for long years to come. It carries a heavy cargo on consignment, which will be promptly delivered, and yet there are no terms of sale. It is seeking a market and yet will make a market for itself. It will strictly follow the law of supply and demand, and yet will deliver its freight irrespective of orders from those who receive it, and will only be limited in the amount supplied by the expressed unwillingness of those on shore to take more. All attempts to close the ports against the fleet will fail; it was tried in the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and fell short by a *Foote*—Commodore Foote—whose gun boats and mortar boats will go through to the Crescent City without any doubt, when once under way.

We have already devoted some space to description of the gunboats. The mortar boats are yet untried by any actual engagement on the Mississippi, and we have called in the aid of the engraver the better to present to our readers the peculiarity which they offer among other ordnance, and the features that make them desirable under circumstances when other artillery are only to be worked under a disadvantage. This was shown on the Cumberland, where our gunboats were called to cope with the frowning batteries of Fort Donelson, from their position high above the stream. Our heavy sixty-fours could then only be worked with difficulty, requiring an elevation that impeded their efficiency—to raise their shell and round shot one hundred feet or more above the surface of the stream. The cannon is emphatically *straightforward* in its mode of operations, and asks a range of its own. It does not equally well do its work when its point of aim lies so far above its own plane. Just this latter is the use of the mortar. It is always the happiest in just this class of work.

And this will be best shown by the cut we give above. The mortar turning on its massive bearings can be adjusted at an angle which lifts its ponderous missile into the air instead of hurling it forward as from the cannon's mouth. The above sketch of a mortar we copy from Scott's Military Dictionary. This, which we thus represent, is the 13 inch siege mortar, whose immense bulk of metal has on several recent occasions attracted the admiration of our citizens, on the passage of these weapons of war through this city from Pittsburgh to Cairo, each mortar requiring for its transportation a platform car.

There are thirty-eight of these mortars in Commodore Foote's fleet, each mounted on its own boat, which is little more than a floating raft of strongly braced plank and timbers. About each rises an enclosure of boiler iron about seven feet high for the protection of the artillerists from sharp shooters. The mortar boats are towed by tugs or by transport steamers, to which latter the artillerists retreat when the mortar is fired, the terrific concussion being too much to be safely endured. These mortars throw the two hundred-pound shell, the elevation and distance accurately depending upon the strength of the charge used. Thus twenty pounds of powder will give a range of 4,325 yards, or about 2 1-3 miles. This fearful missile has a bursting charge of powder, and is so constructed as to be itself discharged by means of "time fuze," prepared so that at discretion the artillerist may cause the missile to burst directly over the heads of the enemy, or to explode after burying itself in his works or structures.

The fleet of mortar boats are now being pushed to completion, and will be in readiness by the middle of the present week. The missiles thrown by these mortars is, as above stated, a two hundred pound shell. As this class of projectiles have figured largely in modern warfare, we have also called in the services of the engraver to present a drawing of one to our readers, choosing for the purpose as a representative of the class the projectile known as the James shell, invented by Gen. James of Rhode Island; and by the way, it is the use of this missile, and not any invention of Gen. James, that gives his name to the rifled cannon. The shell is a hollow chamber of cast iron with a bursting charge of powder. There are various descriptions of fuzes, for their discharge, according to the design of the artillerist. Some are to explode in the air, and with their flying fragments cut to pieces infantry, and destroy the gunners of the enemy; and this is done by a "time fuze." In the side of the shell is screwed a small metal disc with marks 1, 2 and 3. One of these the gunner, with a little instrument, scoops out at pleasure, baring the powder to the blast of the discharge, and if the fuze was well filled, and not by a rebel who preferred to save his friends by the surreptitious use of powdered charcoal, the shell explodes with military accuracy. Or again, the gunner selects a fuze colored blue, red, yellow or black, according to the same ground of choice as above, another description of time fuze.

But another utility is found in a shell which retains its latent ability to "spread itself" until it alights, and then "concussion" does the business. One of these latter we have chosen to give. By consulting the reference to the cut, the reader will discover where a percussion cap is fastened on a cone of the sliding piston, under the screw cap. The shell goes whirling along on the line of its greatest diameter, on the exact principle of the Minie ball, of which it is the enlarged type. It strikes on its point, and then comes what the artillerist who fires, and Gen. James who invented, and the loyal public which pays for the shell, expects, the contingencies excepted as aforesaid. We have those in Chicago whom we would not trust to load a shell.

But in showing the appliances, which our readers may if they choose understand as Com. Foote's "passes" to New Orleans, we deem it will be of interest to present with the same, a sketch of the celebrated submarine adjunct to rebel warfare, the torpedo, named after a fish always unpleasant to meet in its native element, whose motto is, "*Touch me if you dare.*" And here we have its type in boiler iron, which will be well understood from the cut. It is about six feet in length and contains from fifty to sixty pounds of powder. Anchored in the channel at any required depth, in the manner the engraver best explains, and kept buoyant by an air chamber, its discharging rod lurks just below the surface, ready to respond to the passing keel and achieve the work of destruction designed. There were three of these submerged in the Tennessee river to guard the approach to Fort Henry, but our officers learned of their existence and location in advance, and withdrew them harmlessly. The rebels lay great stress upon their existence in the channel of the lower Mississippi. It is unlikely they will very largely hinder the expedition, but we have nevertheless given those infernal machines a place in our diagram.

The New Congressional Apportionment.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, under the census of 1850 and that of 1860:

	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.
Alabama	7	6	Michigan	4	6
Arkansas	2	3	Minnesota	2	2
California	2	3	N. Hampshire	3	3
Connecticut	4	4	New Jersey	5	5
Delaware	1	1	New York	33	31
Florida	1	1	North Carolina	8	7
Georgia	8	7	Ohio	21	19
Illinois	9	14	Oregon	1	1
Indiana	11	11	Pennsylvania	25	24
Iowa	2	6	Rhode Island	2	2
Kansas	1	1	South Carolina	6	4
Kentucky	10	9	Tennessee	10	8
Louisiana	4	5	Texas	2	4
Maine	6	5	Vermont	3	3
Maryland	6	5	Virginia	13	11
Massachusetts	11	10	Wisconsin	3	6
Mississippi	5	5			
Missouri	7	9	Total	238	241

This table is interesting as showing the rapid rise of the Northwestern States in power and influence. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin all gain largely in their representations. The older free States lose five votes. Of the Southern States, the only ones that gain are Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members—two less than the young free State of Iowa.

In the present Congress the West is represented by sixty members in the House—including Missouri. In the next Congress the West will have seventy-four seats in that body.

The Eastern, or old free States, nine in number, have now ninety-two Representatives. In the next House they will have but eighty-seven.

The Slave States—Missouri excepted, which belongs to the West and will soon be free—were entitled to eighty-three seats in the House of Representatives. For the next ten years they will be entitled to but seventy-six seats—having lost by the census seven more than they have gained. California gains one member, and Oregon remains as before. The increase of all the Western States, therefore, is fifteen members. Illinois makes the largest of any State, and Iowa the next largest. They have now but eleven members. During the next decade they will have *twenty*.

The Blockade.

After all that has been sneeringly said and written on both sides the Atlantic of the alleged inefficiency of the Blockade, facts speak louder than words, and demonstrate that a marvellous degree of strictness has been attained. The rebels at last acknowledge it, and English sympathisers are constrained reluctantly to the same avowal. The steamer Fingal, with an English crew, some time since ran into Savannah, and, though once loaded with cotton for a return trip, the risk of capture was so great that it was finally concluded not to make the attempt to get out, and she has been unloaded. Of course the English crew must be got home, and, as there seemed to be no other way, an effort was made to get them North by a flag of truce from Craney Island. The authorities of the United States refused to receive them, and they were sent to Norfolk. A pretty good confession this, that Charleston, and Savannah, and Mobile, are not as easy for ingress and egress as the enemies of our Government would have the rest of mankind believe. The few exceptions of running the blockade have grown less within the last few months, until now the blockade is all the Government could desire, and satisfies if it does not please Dixie.

☞ One day the *Journal* objects to what is inserted in the TRIBUNE, and the next to what is omitted. We *try* as hard as our leisure will permit, to please that amiable print, but despair of succeeding. The conductors of the *Journal* spend so much of their precious time in viewing and reviewing the TRIBUNE that they have little left to bestow on the management of their own publication, which accounts for its barrenness of news, and innocence of ideas.

☞ The Democrats of Michigan hold their State Convention at Detroit, on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

The New State of West Virginia.

The Convention lately in session at Wheeling was most unfortunate, as we have repeatedly shown, in not stamping upon the Constitution of the proposed new State the eternal principles of freedom. Although it is not a slave Constitution, except by inference, it is not sufficiently plain spoken as a free Constitution. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has serious doubts if it will be acceptable to Congress in its present shape, and lest all that has been done and that may be done to create the new State may come to nought, it calls upon the Commissioners of the Convention to ascertain whether Congress will be disposed to admit the State, before the people are put to the trouble of a special election in April. These Commissioners hold the power to re-assemble the delegates in Convention, and they may thus save time and trouble by making the record right at once. For our own part we confess to some interest in this Wheeling movement. It is the germ from which may spring one of the most prosperous and inviting Free States West of the Alleghanies. The Constitution, as it now stands, lacks in one great essential. It is proper, therefore, that the Convention should have one more opportunity to put itself right, and the *Intelligencer* has made a suggestion that should not be disregarded.

☞ The Rebel Congress has little disposition to embrace the Border States in their deliberations. These unfortunate communities have been badly treated by the oligarchy. We read in the proceedings of the first day's session that, during the ballot for the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a pathetic appeal was made to the members in favor of the election of Mr. Johnson, "a citizen of Missouri," to that position. "The member from Missouri," says the report, "made an appropriate and touching allusion to the sacrifices made by her citizens and the sufferings she had endured to release herself from the oppressive thraldom of the Abolition Government." Furthermore, it was said that Johnson would accept the position as a high compliment. The Congress was inexorable. It would neither sympathise with the sufferings of Missouri nor bestow a compliment upon the modest Mr. Johnson, but very calmly elected Mr. Emmett Dixon of Georgia, a creature of Howell Cobb. In the organization of the new Government, not one of the down-trodden Border States is represented. The presiding officers of both branches of Congress are from Virginia, the Secretary of the Senate from North Carolina, the doorkeeper from South Carolina. The doorkeeper of the House is from Alabama; the clerk, as we have said, from Georgia. Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, all of them represented on the floor, have no practical recognition in awarding the favors of Congress. They do not belong to the close cotton corporation, and, with all their sacrifices, are regarded with suspicion and distrust.

☞ The entire mortar fleet has, by this time, sailed from various ports for the Gulf. There are at least seventeen mortar boats, besides gunboats, in this formidable fleet.

The Ericsson iron-clad battery, and from which so much is expected, has not only been completed, but has sailed for her destination. Where that is her own exploits will soon disclose to the public.

☞ Mr. Knapp, representing the Springfield District in Congress, voted *against* the bill forbidding officers in the army and navy from capturing and returning fugitive slaves. He was opposed to putting a stop to the negro-catching practices of some officers who bring disgrace on the army by their hound-dog propensities.

☞ The New Hampshire State election occurs one week from to-day (Tuesday, March 11th,) and the Republicans are confident of the re-election of Governor Berry by a large majority.

Kentucky is Free.

THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER COLUMBUS.

Its Occupation by Our Forces.

Incidents of the Desertion by the Rebels.

Our Gunboats finds Gen. Grant's Forces in Possession.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Our dispatches, as appended below, give the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Columbus. If vaporing and boasting could have saved this Gibraltar of the West, it would have been doubly safe; and in reality it was made formidable against attack by war preparations of immense expense and much real strength. The public will be disappointed that there comes not with the news of its occupation by our forces, the echoes of Com. Foote's mortars and 64s. We had expected that Columbus would have been served up to us with a garnish of prisoners, perhaps Beauregard himself. But this portion of the treat is deferred for the present.

Only a part of the machinery of General Halleck before which Columbus has been vacated, was made to appear in the earliest dispatches. We wish to do the rebels the justice to state that they were not driven headlong down the river by the threatened advance of Commodore Foote, though we believe he would have proved that a sufficient ground for their withdrawal. The completeness of Gen. Halleck's plans did not allow this as the sole dependence for the final squeeze to rebel possession in Kentucky. To show this, the accompanying diagram will come in play, and other facts we shall present will intelligently explain with its help, just why the rebels found it convenient to leave, General Halleck's official dispatch tells a part of the story. *Our advance guard from Paducah rode into Columbus on Monday evening.*

The rebel Generals, at their leisure, may make up their dispatches. If they tell the truth, it will be about as follows: Gen. Pope, in Missouri, left Commerce, not represented in our diagram, but a few miles above Cairo, and marched his strong column to New Madrid, a point on the Mississippi river due east of Union City, on the Missouri side. A large force from Paducah, and withdrawn from the Cumberland, proceeded to Mayfield, and thence the advance directly westward upon Columbus. Nor was this all, for a third strong column of troops, flushed with victory on the Tennessee and Cumberland, seized, or were about to seize, Union City, cutting off retreat by railroad to Memphis. Thus it will be seen that the rebels were cooped like rats in a trap, and had they remained, could have been overhauled at leisure. They wisely withdrew, and with this explanation our readers have our dispatches announcing the event. The rebels have done many more cowardly acts in this war than to abandon Columbus.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ky., via Cairo, March 4, 1862.

At 10 o'clock this morning the 27th, 52d and 55th Illinois regiments hoisted the stars and stripes over the rebel fortifications at Columbus.

The gunboats Cincinnati, (flag ship) Louisville, Carondolet, St. Louis and Lexington; four mortar boats in tow of the steamer Lake Erie, and the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford; 52d Illinois, Col. Roberts, and 55th Illinois, Major Sanger, acting Colonel, on the transports Aleck Scott, Illinois, Magill, and Ike Hammit, left Cairo this morning, at four o'clock, for Columbus. The fleet arrived at Lucas Bend, about two miles above Columbus, at six o'clock, and was drawn up in line of battle. The drums beat to quarters and the guns were manned ready for action. Two tugs were sent in advance reconnoitering, but failed to provoke a shot from the enemy. Everything about the works was quiet. Glasses revealed stragglers on the bluff and about the water batteries, and in a few moments a flag was raised, but its character could not be made out. The fleet gradually neared the town and laid in the stream off the Belmont battle-field, while scouts were sent out upon tugs towards the rebel works.

The tugs approached cautiously until within a quarter of a mile of the batteries, found the works deserted, and both set off at the top of their speed for the honor of landing first.

The scouts rushed on the double-quick to the top of the bluff, and unfurled the Stars and Stripes, saluted by the crews of the gunboats, as they steamed up to the town.

The transports landed their troops, and Columbus was in our possession.

The works were entirely deserted, and the barracks, or rather rough board and log cabins, were burned.

An immense amount of stores, coal and ordnance fell into our hands. Many of their cannon were thrown into the river—six thirty-two pounders, some howitzers, and an almost innumerable quantity of grape, canister, shell and round shots, were found in the batteries.

The fortifications are very extensive and its natural position almost impregnable.

Columbus is completely deserted. Every building was thoroughly ransacked and contents destroyed by the rebels. The rebels commenced leaving on Thursday last and finished yesterday. The largest number ever there was thirty-seven thousand. Beauregard was not there.

It is believed when the river falls all their guns will be found. The land forces, mortar boats and gunboat St. Louis remain in possession of the town.

The balance of the boats returned to Cairo in the afternoon.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

Secretary Welles to-day received a dispatch dated Columbus, March 4, saying Columbus is in our possession. Since our reconnoissance of the 2d inst., the enemy evacuated in haste, leaving quite a number of the guns, ammunition, &c., and a large quantity of shot.

Here was also found a remnant of the chain cable lately stretched across the river at this point, with a quantity of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents, &c., were destroyed.

The works were not of any great strength.

BRIG GEN. CULLUM'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The following is from the official report of Gen. Cullum:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commanding Western Department:

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours and *Kentucky is free.*

At four o'clock this morning the flotilla under Commodore Foote, consisting of 6 gunboats, 4 mortar-boats and transports, conveyed the 27th Illinois regiment, a battalion of the 54th, the 74th Ohio, and 55th Illinois, under command of Gen. Sherman, proceeded to this place.

On arriving here it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry on scout from Paducah or by the enemy.

Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing infantry, when Gen. Sherman and Capt. Phelps, with thirty soldiers, made a reconnoissance with a tug, steering directly under the water batteries.

Satisfied that our troops had possession they landed, ascended to the summit, and together planted the Stars and Stripes, amid the cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries upon the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch covered by a thick abatis on the land side. The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily.

A considerable quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, a number of anchors, and the remainder of the chain once stretched over the river here, and a large supply of torpedoes are in our hands. The desolation of hasty evacuation was visible everywhere. Huts, tents and barracks presented nothing but their blackened remains, though the town was spared.

A garrison was left in the works consisting of nearly 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry.

Signed G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. HALLECK'S DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following to Major Gen. McClellan: "Our cavalry from Paducah marched into Columbus yesterday at 6 p. m., driving before them the enemy's rear guard.

"The flag of the Union is now flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the West.

"Finding himself completely turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender.

"Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured.

"Signed, H. W. HALLECK,
"Major General."

THE NEW TAX MEASURE.

NO TAX UPON NEWSPAPERS.

Public Honors to Burnside and Goldsborough.

A Rebel Canal Break on the Potomac.

The New Treasury Issues—Their Destination.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Beside taxed articles telegraphed by the Associated Press, flour is taxed at ten cents per barrel, carriages valued above fifty dollars, for one horse, one dollar; ditto for two horses, two dollars; carriages valued over two hundred dollars, five dollars; over six hundred dollars, ten dollars; plate of gold, fifty cents per troy ounce; plate of silver, three cents per troy ounce; slaughtered cattle, fifty cents each, those are not included which are for the slaughterer's consumption. Hogs, ten cents. Sheep, five cents. These last to be levied annually, when specified animals are slaughtered. For soap, five cents per pound to tallow chandlers and soap makers. Apothecaries, photograph makers, and other manufactures not specified, each ten dollars.

No tax on the circulation of newspapers.

Brevet promotions of all officers at Fort Pickens have been sent to the Senate. Some are promoted one grade and some two.

The Common Council of the city of Washington passed a resolution last night remonstrating against the abolition of slavery in the District by 10 to 5. One man, said to have been a mail carrier across the Potomac, declared himself a friend to slavery in the District and in every State of the Union, and was willing to wear the brand on his forehead.

The water was all let out of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canals on Sunday night between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, used heretofore for the transportation of provisions to the troops. The canals will henceforth be guarded.

Andy Johnson accepts the Military Governorship of Tennessee, whither he will soon go.

The first fifty millions of the new Treasury notes will be used to pay Quartermaster General's debts with. With the next issue the Western and Southwestern troops will be paid.

The House Military Committee is considering the proposition for a national cemetery, by which three hundred acres will be apportioned among the several States.

Gen. Blenker was before the Senate Military Committee to-day. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke was reported favorably.

Andy Johnson's nomination as Brigadier-General was sent into the Senate and confirmed unanimously. He leaves for Tennessee speedily.

Robert C. Kirk, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, has been nominated Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

Secretary Chase sent the excise bill to the Committee of Ways and Means too late for use in this dispatch. It makes taxes much heavier, in some cases fifty per cent., than the bill before reported.

Ex-Congressman Abram Wakeman was nominated Postmaster of New York city to-day.

Gen. Thomas Merritt is appointed General Superintendent of gunboat construction in the West.

Twenty new gunboats are to be built.

Mr. Cowan made a petifogging speech against Trumbull's confiscation bill to-day. He was fittingly congratulated by Powell, Saulsbury, and Wickliffe.

Morrill has the floor to-morrow.

Five or six members are absent from the Washington Common Council, otherwise they would give about a tie vote on the abolition question.

The statement that Blair procured, or attempted to procure, an appointment for Sigel as Major General, is wholly untrue.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

Letters from Minister Adams declare that friendliness for the United States is growing in England. The *Spectator* and other leading journals are about to send correspondents hither who shall counteract Bull Run Russell's lying prognostications.

Flocks of New York reporters have just arrived at Willard's, keen for coming battles. They have had no chance as yet to draw the pen.

A telegram from Gen. Lander's Assistant Adjutant General, announcing the death of the General, says he was exhausted, worn out up to the handle, and that for 24 hours before his death his pulse scarcely moved. Probably his decease was hastened by physicians, the effect of an arduous march, and by mental anxiety.

Senator Hale, to-day called attention to the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, concurred in heedlessly last Thursday. The report introduces new matter in violation of parliamentary law, appropriationg $2,000 for plate for the President's house. Mr. Hale therefore moved to reconsider. Mr. Browning said the bill had already been signed by the President, and had become a law. This is known as the "gold spoon" amendment, previously rejected by the Finance Committee. The conference which worked it through was composed of Senators Pearce, Doolittle, and Clark, and Representatives Stevens, Walton and Train.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

The publication in the New York papers of the details of Gen. Banks's movement across the Potomac, made Secretary Stanton very wrathful. In answer to his inquiry, an explanation was made that Gen. Banks had authorized the dispatch, but not under order, as both Stanton and McClellan declared.

The substance of the news is that Banks crossed on McLeod Murphy's pontoon bridge, near Harper's Ferry, without opposition.

A small hostile force at first, thought to be the advance guard, attacked and indicated an intention to dispute the passage, but it retired as Gen Banks moved forward.

He now occupies Loudon Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry and the country in the vicinity of the enemy, who are thought to be in force, under Jackson and Kirby Smith, at Winchester and toward Strasburg.

Yesterday a few shells were thrown at the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Berlin. No harm was done, however.

Prof. Fisher of Hamilton College prophesied that *slavery would end with the rebellion*, in his Smithsonian lecture last night. Gerritt Smith lectures to-night, John S. C. Abbott next week.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., has introduced a bill to give every regular and every volunteer who chooses to enlist in the regular service, $25 of the $100 bounty as cash on enlistment.

Workmen are rapidly completing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. It is said it will be done in a week, and the road running through to Wheeling in two or three weeks. There are no rebel troops on the line of the road, nor within several miles of Harper's Ferry.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February from forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capitol building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered dangerous characters.

The President in a message to Congress states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, Capt. Goldsborough was nominated as flag officer in command of the North Atlantic Blockading squadron.

Believing that no occasion could arise which could more fully correspond with the intention of the law or be more pregnant with happy influences, as an example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. Goldsborough receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig. Gen. Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th, and 10th of February.

Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to exercise those duties, it became necessary first to give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him Brigadier-General.

This appointment the Senate to-day confirmed. The present Government of Tennessee being an usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the Military Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control.

The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both on account of his peculiar fitness for the office, and his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State.

The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next. Representatives Ethridge and Maynard, the former now clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following is an abstract of the Tax Bill reported to-day: It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of $5,000 per annum. His office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country to be divided as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for duty on liquors at 15 cents per gallon.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4, 1862.

Section 41 of the Legislative Art., providing that the General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, &c., of corporations and individuals, and that all such charters and exclusive privileges should be subject to repeal or amendment, was adopted. Section 44 of the same, providing for a mechanics' or laborer's lien, was also adopted. It was introduced by Mr. Muhlke.

Mr. Burns offered a section for information, providing that all laws fixing or changing salaries or fees should be submitted to the people.

Mr. Wentworth offered a section that no defaulter can be elected to a State, county or town office. It was referred.

Section 42, containing the substitute of Mr. Thornton was taken up. They were opposed by Messrs. Ferry, Anthony and Underwood, and advocated by the Democrats.

The Bank article, as reported by the Committee, was adopted in its most objectionable form. It provides for wiping out all existing banks of issue in the State; declares that no banks for the deposit of gold or silver, or even for the discount of notes, shall be created; makes it criminal to circulate bills of a less denomination in the State than ten dollars now, nor of a less denomination than twenty dollars after 1864, and of any denomination after 1866. It was passed by 38 ayes to 22 noes.

An extra session of the Legislature will be called.

Capt. Willard of your city is to be a Major of artillery, and young Frank Sherman Major of cavalry.

There are about 131 prisoners on the sick list at Camp Butler hospital, near this city. They are attended by Government Physicians.

Some bankers were in the city to-day to obtain circulation from the Auditor, the latter, although believing the ordinance of the Convention unconstitutional, nevertheless regarding said ordinance in the light of a request, refused the circulation. He looks upon the Convention as to some extent expressing the will of the people, however they may mistake it in their action in this regard.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3, 1862.

The Convention has been occupied nearly all day with the consideration of the revenue article. The following changes were made in the article as it stands in the present Constitution:—Section 3, exempts property of religious, school and charitable purposes from taxation, and providing that it shall be done by general law. Section 4 was changed so that all taxes and assessments in counties, towns, cities, &c., shall be levied by general law, said taxes and assessments except in cities, not to exceed 2 per cent, except for the purposes of debts contracted under the authority of law. Section 6 is a new section, and provides for the collection of all taxes and assessments for State, county, city, school or any other purpose whatever, by the same person. The old section relating to sales of lands for taxes had been left out of the article by the Committee, but was again inserted as it stands in the present Constitution. Section 8 is a new section, and provides that all taxes, general and special assessments, &c, for State, town, county, city, or any other purpose, shall be payable on the 1st day of September to the Collector, and into the State Treasury by the 1st day of December, the Attorney General to be notified of all delinquents, and their sureties, &c., for prosecution. The Legislative article was then taken up, and section 41, as reported by the committee, was debated. Finally, some amendments were adopted, but the section failed of adoption, as it required a two-thirds vote to do so; it received 37 ayes and 17 noes. Article 42, prohibiting persons of color from coming into the State, was then taken up, and Mr. Thornton offered three sections as a substitute, to be submitted to the people in a separate article with the Convention. One section provides that negroes or mulattoes shall not be allowed to immigrate into the State; another that they shall not be allowed the right of suffrage; and a third, that they shall not be allowed to hold office. There is a catch in this article, however, as the men opposed to one of the sections must vote down all or vote up all. Is this fair play? It is Democracy, however, and the dose must be taken.

Arrival of the "Norwegian."

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st ult., arrived this morning.

The political news possess no particular interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceedings on the 11th were unimportant. The bill authorizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons—249 to 133.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the emigration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies to develop the cotton culture of these islands.

It is reported that the Government has said that there was confirmation of the news, via the America, that the Spaniards had sustained a decided defeat at the hands of the Mexicans, and that the dispatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

It is reported at Liverpool that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is 15 guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risks to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The iron-plated frigate Warrior is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment for more energetic language.

A decree is published admitting into France, free of duty, rough and purified cast iron, old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel in bars and sheets, and rolled copper, when coming from abroad and destined for re-exportation, after having been converted in French workshops into ships, machines, or any other work in metal. One other decree reduces the interest on Treasury bonds to 2½, 3 and 3½ per cent., according to the time of falling due.

ITALY.—ROME, Feb. 20.—The police have made many arrests. A proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here. The Committee hopes for early success, but counsels patience.

It is believed Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops won't leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta. Numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The *Temps* and other French journals demonstrate that the monarchial restoration in North America will only benefit Spain and Spanish monarchial interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

BERLIN 20.—Question between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

Agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership. Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Germany.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the City of New York:

The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 12th instant for Spanish waters. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, supplementary estimates for the naval and military expedition to the Trent affair, amounting in all to nine hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds was moved. Unanimously agreed to. In a debate on the subject, Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said that the money had been worse than thrown away. These threatening menaces have been quite uncalled for; and he gave Earl Russell's first dispatches, which, he said, had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede to. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with those of America, that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that might take centuries to remove.

FROM THE WEST.

Development of Humbugism.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The Lane and Hunter Imbroglio.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 27.

HOW VICTORY WAS RECEIVED.

Your correspondent has written but little for some ten days, owing to a general disgust at the state of affairs out here. Uncertainty as to the stability of all mundane affairs, and especially at those which relate to any relation the Administration may take in relation to this Department, was fast ripening into a most active feeling of disgust at the conduct, when the Forts Henry and Donelson victories came like a thunder-clap to dispel the murkiness which a surcharged summer sky had thrown over us. We felt that blood was telling, and endurance winning. Still this had its bitter fruit. I do not know how it was with you, but here the virulent spirit of proslavery compromise broke out more boldly than since it was suppressed by the turbulent indignation of an aroused people. We were told on the street corners by men of whom secession sentiments are suspected, that in less than six months Abolitionists would be hung in every Northern city, and that the Southern States were coming back, as Tennessee it was their opinion would do, with slavery not so strong but still as violent as ever. Nor was this confined to the men spoken of, but others whose Unionism we do not doubt endorsed it, though in a more guarded manner.

Kansas knows well how hard it is to kill a serpent, and has but little faith in slaveholders and their sympathizers, in or out of the Union. Let the men of the North who desire a permanent peace beware of too ready a yielding to what some will speciously call generous impulses. If we fail to settle the cause of this rebellion, we only pave the way for indefinite turmoil. There are men in this State and elsewhere, whom this conflict has educated into a determination to fight slavery.

CONTRABANDS AND THEIR PROTECTION.

We have had considerable trouble in relation to the contrabands. God's bridge—the ice—has afforded hundreds an opportunity of crossing Jordan, or rather the Missouri, into Kansas. During the past three weeks at least four hundred have arrived in this city. In some few cases they have brought horses or other stuff, sufficient when sold to keep from hunger. But in the large majority of cases they bring nothing. Some terrible cases of destitution have occurred among them. In one instance a family of seven were out all night, and that one of the coldest of the season. Four men came here, after walking from twenty to thirty miles without shoes, with their feet so frost bitten as to have been for some time in danger of mortification. One family—man, wife and child—walked sixty miles without food. The few persons who take an interest in this matter, were drained entirely by this sudden influx, and but little means could be raised to relieve their wants. The Emancipation League, of which I wrote, has barely got under way, and its means are very limited. The General Agent has found employment for about one hundred and fifty since he opened his office, and the application for laborers is greater than the supply, owing to the fear of the negroes about going alone into the country, and to the want of means for sending them into the interior. Another difficulty, and which at one time threatened to be a serious one, was the constantly recurring cases of kidnapping which occurred here. The average has been two or three each night. The contrabands are seduced to a lonely place across the river, or up to the Fort on some pretense or another, and then forcibly seized and taken back. A little girl of ten years was stolen in the daytime from the house of a citizen while he was absent. The house is on the edge of the town. The man gave his name, and without any pretense of law or otherwise, except that she was his slave, took the little girl and drove away. The frequency of these cases, and the apparent indifference of the Provost Marshal to the matter, induced some of the citizens to visit Gen. Hunter on the subject.

True to the instincts of his manly nature and his avowed opinions, the General took a great interest in the object of his visit, expressing his determination to protect the colored people, and declaring his intention to put an end to kidnapping. He stated he would issue an order in relation to the matter. The following appeared next morning from the Provost Marshal and was probably issued by the General's direction:

Provost Orders—No. 4.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 24, 1862.

All persons visiting the city of Leavenworth, or passing through it, coming from the Department of Missouri, and all parties going from the Department of Kansas to the Department of Missouri, at this place of crossing, are hereby required to report themselves to this office, making known their business and obtaining permission so to do.

All persons are hereby forbidden to visit this city or county for the purpose of obtaining possession of any fugitives from service except by due process of law.

Any violation of these orders should be immediately reported to this office.
W. F. CLOUD,
Maj. 2d Kan. Regt. and Prov. Mar. of Leavenworth.

The conversation with the citizens occurred on Monday, and on Tuesday Gen. Hunter left for Washington, being suddenly called away, either by his own business or the orders of the War Department. Mrs. Hunter and family left to-day. What this presages we do not know, but surmise a change in this Department, which we trust will leave our General, James H. Lane, in command.

Gen. Lane arrived yesterday from Topeka, on his way to Washington. The following telegram was sent to Hon. John Covode and Senator Pomeroy: "Hunter left for Washington. Why not give us the Department. Troops enough to reclaim Texas. Answer."

We have about 9,000 or 10,000 efficient men here besides the Indians, with rations for 24,000 for ninety days, an insufficient supply of artillery, but still enough for Jim Lane to do what he forcibly expresses in the above. No answer having arrived yet, the following letter was sent by the General to members of the State Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local representatives of the people of Kansas, and your representatives in the National Congress. To this end, I make the following statement:

On the 20th of January I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this State, southward.

It was understood by the Senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major General Hunter. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the Senate to you, from whom I had received it, and then to notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of Brigadier General, which was *not* to issue until the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major-General Hunter. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this Expedition. I desired to surround the institution of slavery with free territory, and thus girdle the *cause* of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States Senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram of which the following is a copy:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 16, 1862.

All efforts to harmonize with Major General Hunter have failed. I am compelled to decline the Brigadiership. J. H. LANE.

I have nothing to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the State and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them.

Wishing you health, happiness, and a safe return to your constituents,

I remain your friend and servant,
J. H. LANE.

But little news of general interest stirring except the proceedings of the Legislature in the impeachment of the State officers for plundering the State. I have some rich items in relation to this which I reserve for a future letter.

Weather is warm and spring-like. The indications are of a speedy breaking up of the river.

Preparations for a Movement.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 28.

By a messenger to-night from Camp Hunter, the headquarters of Brigadier General Jennison's command, Humboldt, on the Neosho, we have news which indicates a speedy movement southward of the forces under the command of our gallant Jayhawker. A party of scouts had just returned bringing intelligence of a camp of secessionists, 800 or 900 strong, consisting of two Texan companies, the remainder being Indians. They are located on the Verdigris, near a point known as Cody's Bluff, 70 miles southwest of Jennison's present camp, and just within the Indian Territory. The probabilities are strong in favor of their capture soon.

The loyal Indians are being rapidly supplied with the necessary clothing. Provisions are now furnished in abundance, but the suffering among them has been dreadful. None but those who have witnessed it can conceive of this. There are about two thousand warriors, all of whom are eager to fight. The departure of Gen. Hunter leaves Brigadier General Jennison the senior officer of this Department. It is quite possible that this position will enable him to do something. If his brigade were provided with artillery it could easily capture Fort Gibson, which is but one hundred and forty miles from Humboldt, and is in reality the only strongly fortified point within the Indian nation.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with great eclat at Camp Hunter.

KENTUCKY FULLY REOPENED TO VISITORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4.—No passes will hereafter be required to go to any point in Kentucky.

Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, between here and Franklin, have been destroyed. It is reported that a bridge at Columbia has also been destroyed. Great excitement prevails south of Nashville, and large numbers are fleeing further south.

The rivers are receding very slowly. Navigation for the largest class of boats will probably continue for some time.

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...violation of these orders should be immedi... reported to this office. W. F. CLOUD, ... Kan. Regt. and Prov. Mar. of Leavenworth.

...conversation with the citizens occurred ... nday, and on Tuesday Gen. Hunter left ... shington, being suddenly called away, ... by his own business or the orders of the ... Department. Mrs. Hunter and family ... -day. What this presages we do not ... but surmise a change in this Depart... which we trust will leave our General, ... H. Lane, in command.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH , 1862.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending March 1 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[illegible]	18,066	6,763
[illegible]	148,436	20
[illegible]	91,518	1,495
[illegible]	14,895	....
[illegible]	10,996	....
[illegible]	52,460	8,043
[illegible]	196,488	113,177
[illegible]	850	194
...lbs	259,389	1,370,325
[illegible]	606,450	601,955
...s	9,890	29,580
...s, No	8,101	7,320
...Hogs, No	10,390	2,201
...le, No	4,979	493

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since Jan. 1, to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
[illegible]	196,688	208,735	86,931
[illegible]	1,345,559	1,096,288	446,789
[illegible]	696,967	1,871,781	1,140,800
[illegible]	119,151	89,738	198,080
[illegible]	121,705	64,980	29,107
[illegible]	171,290	95,836	79,450
[illegible]	919,536	680,394	1,113,330
[illegible]	22,797	26,090	6,418
...lbs	2,475,361	5,836,296	3,487,224
[illegible]	8,658,444	3,184,313	3,161,141
...s	172,465	78,683	38,777
...No	213,401	67,187	21,154
...Hogs, No	158,321	108,825	44,333
...e, No	29,978	17,989	13,738

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city March 1, compared with the corresponding date last year:

	1862.	1861.
[illegible]	37,950	48,498
[illegible]	2,967,478	1,524,230
[illegible]	3,947,707	1,337,966

Memorial of the Board of Trade upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, the Committee appointed February ...th to prepare a memorial to Congress upon the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, appointed ...10th to prepare a memorial to Congress asking the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to a capacity sufficient to pass vessels and steamers between Lake ... and the Mississippi, beg leave to submit the following report:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The Board of Trade of the city of Chicago beg leave to represent that they have observed with great satisfaction the very able reports of Hon. I. N. Arnold, from the Lake Defense Committee, and of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs, with the Bill accompanying the same, providing for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to pass vessels of war, gunboats, steamers, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. In favor of the early passage of said bill, your memorialists beg leave to urge as a sufficient and controlling reason, that when a few months ago, circumstances threatened the sundering of our peaceful relations with Great Britain, a long list of British gunboats was published, showing that a whole fleet might, as soon as the ice was out of the St. Lawrence Canals, be thrown into our lakes, by which our commerce, more than equalling in value the entire foreign commerce of the nation, could be destroyed, and our lake cities become an easy prey to a threatening enemy. To meet such an emergency, the canal should be enlarged, as proposed, as speedily as possible, that the whole mechanical force of the cities upon the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and also that of the cities upon the Mississippi and the line of the proposed improvement from the mouth of the Illinois to St. Louis, could at once be brought into requisition, and a fleet could be prepared abundantly able to cope with any force that England would be able to place upon the lakes. With the proposed improvement completed the entire fleet of gunboats upon the lakes could, in a few days, be placed upon the ocean to defend our seaboard cities; and, in an emergency, an ocean fleet could be transferred to the lakes to meet any enemy that might menace our commerce upon these inland seas.

Without ... your careful consideration of the able reports of the Lake Defense and the Military Committees, your memorialists are ... to the elaborate presentation of facts and argument upon this subject, and beg in conclusion to adopt the closing paragraphs of the report of the Military Committee, believing, with them, that "whether considered in a military, commercial, or political aspect, it is in every respect national in its character, deserving the aid of this Government.

"To New England it will give cheaper food for her artisans, a freer outlet for manufactures, and in case of foreign war a cheap inland highway for the cotton of the South.

"To New York and Pennsylvania, new consumers for their chief cities, more business for their public works, and therefore increased revenue.

"To the northwest it will cheapen the products of the cotton, rice and sugar fields of the South, and give a reliable outlet to the products of their fields, forests and mines.

"To the entire South it will cheapen the food of its laborers, and give a new market for the products of their soil.

"Accomplishing ends so great, how small the sacrifice required. To do it now will be, in the words of a distinguished son of New York in regard to her own canal, 'to rear a monument to stand for all coming time a mark, and an ever-enduring record of the forecast, magnitude, power and wisdom of the generation which called it into being.'" And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. BROSS,
CHARLES H. WALKER,
SAMUEL SHACKFORD,
J. J. RICHARDS,
R. MCCHESNEY.

The report was unanimously adopted, and will be immediately sent to our Senators and all our Representatives in Congress.

The Committee also reported the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to correspond with the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies in the lake and seaboard cities, and with those on the Mississippi and the Ohio, and solicit their efforts in favor of the bill now before Congress for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Something for Rural.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

Allow me to make a request of your very able and interesting correspondent "Rural." I have been deeply interested in his letters, as I am sure a large class of your readers are. In your issue of February 6th he speaks of the culture of Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, and says "it should arrest the attention of farmers," &c.

Now I would like "Rural" to give us an article on this subject, and tell us the advantage of growing the Connecticut Seed Leaf over the kind now grown in Illinois, and quoted as selling in Chicago at six dollars per hundred pounds. Also, the price in Chicago of the Connecticut Seed Leaf, and if it is there manufactured into segars, etc.; together with anything else that "Rural" may think proper to write about the growing and curing of the plant will be thankfully received by at least one of

YOUR READERS.

..., February 28, 1862.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP DOUGLAS.—Sickness and mortality among the prisoners at the camp is increasing rather than diminishing, notwithstanding the efforts of the physicians to prevent it. A large barn in the vicinity has been comfortably fitted up, and yet there is not hospital room enough. There are now about three hundred and twenty-five prisoners in the hospitals, beside a large number in their quarters. Fifty new cots and bedding to correspond were added to the hospital stores yesterday. Quite a number of sick are discharged each day, but this is more than made up by the new patients. The following deaths have occurred among the prisoners since our last report:

Reported to-day	6
Previously reported	23
Total to date	29

Fourteen of those reported above have died since Saturday afternoon.

REBEL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.—We were yesterday shown by Superintendent Bradley, at the Central Police Station, some specimens of the kind and quality of arms taken from the prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas. Any curiosity-hunter, or dealer in second-hand relics of almost antique days, might there find matter of wonder and interest,—profit to be considered only in a professional sense. Sword-canes dating their manufacture from the year one; pistols of curious and unique workmanship, dangerous only to the reckless hand that dare discharge them—revolvers of later origin, but equally effective in warfare, *sans* barrels, *sans* stocks, locks, hammer, etc.—dirks of fabulous dimensions, hammered out of files and rasps, with sheaths of untanned horse hide—dirks with handles and without, and all the smaller-sized from a butcher knife to a sabre. The accoutrements were of the same novel character. Some 200 small powder-horns, such as the Aborigines used for powder, were there, intended, perhaps, to carry the ammunition for the aforesaid pistols. All in all, a more strange conglomeration of heterogeneous utensils could not be found elsewhere, Barnum's Museum perhaps excepted. There were a few, and only a few, revolvers and rifles of modern date, showing that, however well the rebels may have been supplied with powder and ball at Donelson, their stock of small shooting irons was decidedly low, and muskets and swords were equally diversified in age and make.

When you buy a pistol on credit do the ... with your ammunition, as you can charge the pistol.

The Scandal Case.

The painful affair referred to in our last issue, the result of domestic difficulties among parties well known to our citizens, was the subject of much discussion and scandal in the circles of town gossip on Saturday, and will be revived by the further hearing of the case to-day. As it now stands, H. E. Vogell, the son-in-law of Mr. Jacob Harris, is charged with a conspiracy against the character of his father-in-law, acting, as is alleged, in concert with Mrs. Harris, the purpose of the latter being to obtain ground for a divorce. The other parties—Vaughan and the women Hills and Bellows—figure as accessories. The whole matter is an exceedingly painful one, and we could wish our public were to be spared its details. The while the ends of public justice can only be answered by the fullest penalties of the grave offence be proven.

We append the testimony of Mrs. Bellows in full. It was given in a calm, deliberate style, carrying conviction of truth to the mind of every hearer. A pretty general view of the whole affair, so far as revealed by the prosecution, may be obtained from its perusal:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LYDIA C. BELLOWS.

My name is Mrs. Lydia C. Bellows, and I reside at No. 483 State street. I am not a married woman, but have been, my former husband's name having been Gray. I know David Vaughan when I see him; I am acquainted with the defendant, Mrs. Hills, and I know Eugene Vogell when I meet him; I have seen Jacob Harris, and also his wife. Mr. Vogell and Mrs. Hills called on me to speak in reference to a business matter. The latter came to me on the 12th of February last, in the morning, and asked me if I wanted to put four or five hundred dollars in my pocket within the next eight or ten days. She told me that a married lady, named Harris, wanted to procure a bill of divorce from her husband, and a second woman was necessary to effect the object. She wished to have her husband caught in bed with some woman, and she desired me to undertake the job. I told her I would consider the subject. At the time Mrs. Hills and Mr. Vogell called on me, the latter paid me some money, Vaughan being present. It was arranged that I should write Mr. Harris a note. This was at the suggestion of Mr. Vaughan. I accordingly wrote the note. Vaughan wished me to write this note inviting Mr. Harris to my room. Mrs. Hills was to come into the room while the act of cohabitation was going on. Vaughan said that Harris was a wealthy man, and he could raise $10,000 any time he wished; he also said that Mrs. Harris was being abused by her husband, and was bound to get a bill of divorce. I told Vaughan that I had never seen Harris, except on one occasion, in a State street car. Mrs. Hills was present at this interview. I had an interview with Mrs. Harris on the evening of the 19th, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Vaughan said on the 12th instant, that as soon as he had seen Mr. Harris Mrs. Harris would be willing to come and see me. On the 12th Vaughan also said that they were willing to pay any amount if the thing was a success. Between the 12th and 19th Vaughan came to me and said that they had raised $200, which they would put in the hands of any one I proposed. I proposed lawyer Driscoll, knowing him by reputation to be a reliable lawyer. On the 19th I met Mrs. Harris and Vaughan; the former said she had $150, and asked me what I thought the undertaking would be worth. Mrs. Hills had previously told me that Mrs. Harris would come to see me. Mr. Vaughan still said that I could place the money in the hands of any one I chose. On that contract I have received $50, which was paid by Vogell. He was introduced to me as the son-in-law of Mr. Harris. Vogell also paid Mrs. Hills $50 at the same time. They brought a note from lawyer Driscoll on the 27th, telling me it was all right. Mr. Joseph N. Barker was present at the time, and handed me the note from lawyer Driscoll. I had previously seen Mr. Driscoll at his office.

Mr. Assy—What passed between you and Mr. Driscoll?

Witness—He refused to hold the money, and said he didn't wish to have anything whatever to do with the scrape. When the money was paid over there was an understanding that as soon as I should get Mr. Harris in my room I should inform Mrs. Hills, and when we were in bed I should give a sign, and Mrs. Hills would come in and witness the act. In pursuance of a plan, Mr. Harris came to my room last night (Thursday.) He was accompanied by a gentleman, who stood in the corner where he could see all that was passing. Mr. Harris pulled off his boots and coat, and got on the bed. I took off my shoes and was about putting a night dress over my clothes, when Mrs. Hills and George McIntosh came into the bed room. Just then two officers came in and arrested Mrs. Hills. At the time Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Vogell parted with me, they assured me that they could pay any amount for the transaction, inasmuch as Mrs. Harris would have all the property in her own hands. Mrs. Hills had come to me and said that Mrs. Harris told Vaughan that she had got no money but would present me with anything in the house if the thing were carried through.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no other important facts were elicited. The part borne by Vogell in the transaction becoming evident from the above, Justice Akin added him to the list of defendants, and caused him also to find bail in the sum of $500, to appear on Monday for examination, with Vaughan and Mrs. Hills, who were held in the same amount. Thus at present stands the entire affair.

The counsel for the defense asked for a continuance. The reasons for asking for a continuance could not be stated without injury to their cause. But a continuance they did ask for. They could not get along without at least one week in which to procure important witnesses. They had anticipated that the prosecution had some testimony to adduce, and still believed that Mr. Assy would eventually try to spring a powder magazine upon them.

E. G. Asay, for the prosecution, said that he would recommend his opponents to beware of those powder explosions. He had been somewhat familiar with criminal law for several years, and he must admit that this was indeed a most remarkable case—he had seen or heard of none more so. He saw nothing remarkable in the fact that Harris prosecuted. They found the trap well baited, the cheese well toasted. They left it so. The trappers came back and nibbled at the cheese and found that Harris had placed an emetic in it that caused them suddenly to throw up their hand and drop it. He did intend to produce more evidence, but upon consideration had concluded to stop where he was. As cheese—good cheese—was supposed to grow better the longer it was kept, he would neither offer nor advocate a continuance of its discussion. He left that with the Court.

The fact that Mrs. Hills had a very sick child to whom she wished to go, induced the counsel for the prosecution to consent to her departure upon her own recognizance. After hearing both sides on the motion for a continuance, Justice Akin remarked:

"I shall not consider it my duty, under the circumstances, to resist the motion for a continuance, the more that it has not been negatived by the counsel for the prosecution. I think Mrs. Hills should be here upon the examination, but I am unwilling to detain her from her husband and sick child. She will therefore be held in her own recognizance to appear, and be discharged. The bail of the other defendants, Vaughan and Vogel, being good from day to day, the case will be continued until Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m."

The lawyers gathered up their books and papers, the reporters looking blank at each other, and then at the attorneys, and departed. The vast assemblage also left the room, each individual member of it undoubtedly thinking he had been sold, cheap for cash, and paid for.

Territorial Election in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—At the Territorial election yesterday the vote was unanimous for a State Constitution. Brigham Young was elected Governor and Heber C. Kimball Lieut. Governor, without opposition.

Maryland United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Maryland Legislature met in caucus last night and voted on the tenth ballot for Reverdy Johnson for U. S. Senator. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce received 30 votes. Balance scattering.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza. Any irritation or soreness of the throat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES relieve the hacking cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES—Soothing and simple—children use them—assisting expectoration and curing hoarseness.

"The trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having often made me a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to public speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches." REV. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

"Great benefit in affections of the bronchial organs." DR. J. W. F. LANE, Boston.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I have been much afflicted with Bronchial Affections, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice." REV. G. W. SLACK, Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

AN AGE OF PROGRESS.—This is truly an age of progress, and one of the best evidences we have of the fact is the appearance in our midst of that healthy, pure, unadulterated article, D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This article we can with confidence recommend to our patrons to be just the thing which it claims to be. Get a paper and prove it for yourselves.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Kentucky Railroad Scheme—Mr. Blair's Bill for 20,000 "engineer volunteers"—Animated Discussion in the House on Efforts of the Secretary of War in the Premises—The Newspaper Order—Admission of Stark and its Consequences—Another Member of Congress for Illinois—The State of Western Virginia—Opposition to its Admission—Fremont's Case.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

The Kentucky railroad scheme remains, as it has been for several days, the chief topic of conversation, and it grows worse by every fresh development. It is now asserted, on very respectable authority, that the device embraces the construction of *two other railroads*, viz: the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, from Rolla to Springfield, and the Platte Valley Railroad in Missouri. The most damaging discovery, however, is that of a new and hitherto unknown clause in the bill, authorizing the prosecution of the railroad work after the close of the war indefinitely. The 5th section of the bill, as first introduced and printed, was as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the compensation of each of the commissioners aforesaid shall be eight dollars per day while in actual service, and that the provisions of this act [] shall not be in force any longer than is necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

Between the word "act" and the word "shall," indicated by the brackets above, are now found the words, "*so far as it relates to the operating and using said railroads and telegraphs.*" Thus a special exception is made as to the "extending, repairing and completing" of railroads, which may be carried forward as long as a dollar can be obtained by borrowing or taxing.

Frank Blair's bill for raising some twenty thousand "volunteer engineers" was severely killed, after an exciting debate in the House yesterday. To Mr. Wilson of Iowa—Gen. Curtis's successor in Congress—belongs the credit of stopping the thing several days ago, and of conducting the opposition to the scheme in public debate, which he did with uncommon ability, despite the cross-firing of Blair of Missouri, Mallory of Kentucky, and Maynard of Tennessee. Mr. Trowbridge of Michigan declared his utter amazement at the use which had been made of the bill authorizing the President to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, intimating pretty strongly that he regarded it a fraud. Mr. Trimble of Ohio followed, exhibiting a railroad map to the House, and characterizing the whole scheme as a wild, wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of the public funds. Mr. Shanks of Indiana asked Mr. Blair why the *second* section of the bill provided that the engineers should be consolidated into regiments and kept together, instead of being distributed to the various brigades—"one company to each brigade now in the service," as stated in the *first* section? To this there was no satisfactory reply, and could be none. While the debate was going on, I observed that the reporter for the Associated Press was paying no attention to it, but mumbling over a column of figures purporting to be the "militia returns" of the United States during some past generation. I asked him if he was not going to send the important debate then in progress over the wires. He replied, "No—all this is *contraband*." I endeavored to show him that it was not "military news" included in the late order of the Secretary of War. He smiled feebly, shook his head, and went on with his antique militia returns.

In the Senate Mr. Wade rose to a personal explanation, and said that he introduced and "briefly explained" the amendment authorizing the President to "extend, repair and complete" the railroads, Mr. Grimes replied that he (Wade) did introduce the amendment but did not explain it; also that he (Wade) introduced without explanation a much more objectionable amendment authorising work on the various railroads to be continued and prosecuted after the close of the war. To this Mr. Wade made no reply.

Yesterday Secretary Stanton told several persons that he had ordered the work on the Kentucky Railroad to be stopped, and a general feeling of relief was the consequence. Secretary Stanton also told a Senator that his newspaper order was intended to apply only to present or future movements of our armies, and when asked why he had drawn it so as to cover the past also, he replied, "So that they can't drive a coach and six through it."

The admission of Stark, as Senator from Oregon, without inquiring into his loyalty, which had been so gravely impeached, was one of those unaccountable things of which the present crisis is replete. It will be hard for those Senators who voted for the admission to prove to their constituents that they have not established a precedent for the re-admission of Mason, Davis, Slidell, Toombs and Wigfall. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Browning and Mr. Howe are of the number. Mr. Sherman was particularly unfortunate in finding reasons for his vote—the drift of his argument being that we ought to get rid of the traitor in a way in which we *cannot do it*, but not in a way in which we can do it. Mr. Sherman had been reading up the practice in the English House of Lords, and this was the result of his researches. A little learning is a dangerous thing.

Now that Illinois has been assigned an additional member of Congress, it is thought by gentlemen from that State, that the Convention may feel encouraged to go ahead and reapportion the Congressional districts, under the assumption that the word "Legislature" in the Constitution of the United States means *Convention* also. At variance with this fine theory is the fifth article of the Federal Constitution, which says that amendments to that instrument shall be valid "when ratified by the *Legislatures* of three-fourths of the several States, or by *Conventions* in three-fourths thereof, *as the one or the other mode* of ratification may be proposed by Congress." Does any one say that Convention and Legislature mean one and the same thing, in the face of such evidence as this?

The constitution of Western Virginia will be coming along here, with her application for admission, during this session of Congress. Now that the Wheeling Convention has made slavery perpetual in the proposed new State, it is *very doubtful* whether Western Virginia will ever be a State in this Union. There are enough slave States now to satisfy any but the most depraved taste. The whole Wheeling movement is irregular, as everybody admits—so irregular that the claim to admission as a separate State can only appeal to the *sympathies* of Congress, and the people, for recognition. As the case now stands, Carlile and Willey represent the whole State of Virginia, east as well as west of the mountains, in the Federal Senate. When the new slave State comes forward for admission, she *may* be admitted; the Constitution says "may." It is for Congress to decide whether the common welfare will be subserved by the admission. The argument indulged in concerning the admission of new States formed out of Territories, to wit: That we must admit them if we own the country, because they will grow of necessity to the dimensions and character of States, and will be States in the Union or States out of the Union,—does not apply in this case, because Western Virginia is already a State or a portion of a State, and it is idle to assert that *Virginia* has ever consented to the division.

A SECOND LETTER.

Judge Trumbull's Confiscation Bill—Diversity of opinion as to the Treason Clause—Gen. Fremont's Case—Larrabee.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

The progress made by Judge Trumbull's confiscation bill, and the passage in the House of an act making a new article of war forbidding the return of alleged fugitive slaves by the military or naval authorities of the United States, have excited high hopes that Congress is coming up at last to the level of the people. And here let it be said that no blame can attach to Gen. Halleck for his frequent and emphatic publication of Order No. 3, at all to be compared with the blame which attaches to Congress for omitting to interpose its authority on the side of humanity and common sense. Until such action is taken by Congress, Gen. Lockwood, Gen. Kelly, Gen. Gorman, Gen. Stevens, Gen. Stone and all the negro catchers are less culpable than Congress itself.

There is a wide difference of opinion among members as to the construction of that clause of the Constitution which says that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, beyond the life of the person attainted." Judge Trumbull holds that it means that a conviction of treason shall not forfeit the *real estate* of the traitor beyond his own life. His bill now under discussion does not propose to confiscate property of rebels as traitors, but as alien enemies exercising belligerent rights—a character which has been given to them by our Government in sending them flags of truce, giving them the rights of prisoners of war, and exchanging prisoners with them as such. Garrett Davis's confiscation bill, introduced on the 30th of December last, treats them in the same manner, declaring all persons who may take up arms against the United States, or give aid and comfort to the rebellion, to be alien enemies, and all their property, real and personal, to be forfeited to the United States.

Despite all assertions to the contrary, I feel warranted in affirming that there has never been any intention, in any competent quarter, to give Gen. Fremont a new command or to withhold from him and Gen. McKinstry the opportunity to justify themselves by a military court. The specifications against them, drawn up after an examination of accounts, vouchers, contracts, etc., amounting to several millions of dollars, have been received by the Judge Advocate of the Army within a few days. The New York *Tribune's* "triangle" having been knocked into a gridiron, it will shortly devolve upon that sheet, or Gen. Fremont himself, to defend against the charge of defrauding the Government to the amount of over $800,000 in the contract with Beard for the five forts around St. Louis numbered from 6 to 10 inclusive.

☞ According to the letter of M. F. Maury, found at Roanoke, the rebels are secretly building somewhere one hundred steam gunboats of the following dimensions: 112 feet long, 21 feet beam, 171 tons burthen, and six feet draft. Their armament is to be one nine inch gun forward and a thirty-two pounder aft. They are to be ready about the 1st of June.

—Buckner got weary of the Union cannon—he said they were such confounded bores.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

INCIDENTS OF FEDERAL OCCUPATION.

The Flight of Floyd and Pillow.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28, 1862.

Gen. Nelson and staff with Gen. Crittenden, and ——— men, all well armed and equipped, from Kentucky, arrived here this morning. Immediately on landing, the Stars and Stripes were sent up the hill to decorate the truly magnificent State House. The city was not burned but both bridges were. There are no fortifications to defend the city, except some four guns, planted to sweep the river, about six miles northwest of the city. Two regiments are formed in line around the public square, and the bands gave the good people here a concert consisting of Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia and Dixie. The stores and places of public business are and have been closed since Monday of last week. What a spirit of gloom and desolation is depicted upon the countenances of the people! It is so striking that it produces a feeling in the observer akin to melancholy. We passed by eight or ten fine blocks of buildings in succession, and no signs of life were there. We passed three squares in a business street and saw but two houses open. It is certainly a sorry and a saddening spectacle.

The people generally, as far as I have talked with them, are willing to support the old Union as soon as the army removes the danger of a re-conquest by the Confederates. They tell us that there is an army of 50,000 men at Murfeesboro, only thirty miles from here, ready for a defense or, they say it may be, an attack on the Union army here. Their fears are not quieted. Three weeks ago not a man in Nashville dare utter a sentiment in favor of the Union. The pressure will be removed in a few days and then the reaction will come on. Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late Ex-President, who run against Harris at the last election, on the Union issue, is here. His home is at Columbia, forty miles south of this. Throughout this whole struggle he has been a good Union man. What scenes of peril the Union men of West Tennessee have passed! How they hail our coming!

Floyd and Pillow both passed this place on Monday of last week. They both made short speeches to the people, explained their defeat at Fort Donelson to the people, and promised great and daring deeds for the future. A few of the people cheered, and most of them wanted some evidence—a guarantee of success. They got promises again.

Pillow explains the cause of the loss of the Fort as follows: He (Pillow) held the extreme left, Floyd the centre, and Buckner the right wing. "On Saturday," says Pillow, "I drove the Lincoln army inch by inch, expecting Buckner's assistance, as I had ordered him to detach a portion of his force and march to the assistance of Floyd against the centre. But he refused to obey the order, giving as his reason that the enemy then landing from the boats would come up the hill over his breastworks and in his rear." From this moment, Saturday morning, Buckner seemed to give up all hope, and about noon, when the three Generals had a conference, he advocated a surrender. Pillow objected; Floyd soon agreed with Buckner. Then Pillow asked the other two to turn over the whole command to him and that he would fight it through. Buckner would not consent, saying the lives of his men should not be sacrificed. Floyd said, "Gentlemen, do what you please; but the Fort must not be surrendered with me in it; if it should, I know I should be hung." So they finally agreed, after dinner on Saturday, as follows: Floyd would, with his own private troops, make his escape up the river; Pillow, with one aid, would take a small boat and cross the river at Dover; while Buckner would remain and surrender on the best terms he could get. This was the programme which they carried out.

There are about 90 of our wounded prisoners here—42 from the 11th Illinois.

The surgeons of the Confederate army left on Monday morning of last week, and since that time the physicians and surgeons of this city have kindly volunteered their services, and they have done all for the poor boys that could be done. Elliot's female academy and the military college, have both been turned into hospitals, and the ladies of this city have filled them up with cots and good beds, with pillows and plenty of covering. A regular temperature is kept up in the buildings, and the nurses and waiters are abundant in number and good in quality. The boys were rejoiced to see me, and when I told them they were no longer prisoners, they began to ask questions until some of them became exhausted by their effort. They are all doing well, except two. One M. Hendrichson, of Company H, 11th Illinois, died last night, shot in the head and chest. One of the boys wished me to write to his Colonel, and tell him that the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army who took them prisoners, treated them very kindly, and that they had nothing but kindness extended to them ever since their arrest, as prisoners.

The wounded here will probably all recover. The names of those who died and were buried here I have been unable to get, and may never get them.

To-day Gen. Buell took possession of the hospitals, and surgeons from the Ohio and Kentucky regiments were distributed among them.

This will end the work of the Committee, for we are as far south as any of our wounded have gone. Doubtless the Committee have already reported their doings from Mound City, Cairo and Paducah. While Chicago has lost but few in that glorious battle at Fort Donelson, the State of Illinois has suffered much. May they never experience the like again.

The 19th, Col. Turchin, and the 24th Illinois, the old Hecker regiment, have both just arrived. The above regiments, with the 18th Ohio and 37th Indiana, constitute Col. Turchin's brigade in Gen. Mitchel's division. The sick in the 19th and 24th left behind at Bowling Green will not number over 20 to each, and none of them are seriously ill. There are but about 150 sick in both hospitals at Bowling Green. The Texas Rangers, 1,000 strong, left Bowling Green with 350 men, the fatality among them was astounding. They passed through here on Sunday last, and a few of them were here Tuesday afternoon. The last paper issued here was dated 16th, announcing the victory of the Confederates at Fort Donelson—a copy of which I send you. Preparations are making to issue a paper to-night, which if done I will enclose a copy. H.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Correspondent St. Louis Republican.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1862.

It is rather odd, sitting down to write in what was going to be the rebel Capitol. Way out in Tennessee, past two formidable forts that were to sink the whole Yankee nation, at a town whose name is familiar as that of Charleston, in secession chronicles, a Union army rests on the last day of February. The great advance guard of a mighty host is pausing here a moment on its triumphal march to the Gulf States.

Wandering around in the streets of Nashville, I met crowds of negroes hastening to the levee to see Lincoln's war vessels, a pretty large number of those poverty stricken ones known among the sooty race as "poor white trash" were mingled with them, and a few respectable appearing citizens passed along. But the pride and wealth of the place had fled Southward. Dressed in citizen's clothes, I had no difficulty in entering into conversation, but I noticed that soldiers were carefully avoided. Asking the reason, of an intelligent, honest looking man, he said none dare talk with the Unionists, for fear of being marked as spies, and punished when the troops were withdrawn.

For the present, at least, Nashville may be considered warmly secession, and the now smothered fire is ready at any moment to break out. Those that give any symptoms at all of loyalty are *the poorer classes*; the rich ones, although ruin spreads around on every side, seem determined to follow on in the path they have chosen. Among the late refugees was John Bell, who with his companions fled to Memphis.

The tale of any repentance on the part of Gov. Harris is a fabrication. He has just issued a call for all the militia of the State to at once report themselves for service. As in those forts already captured, half the troops were armed with cleavers and worthless rifles, the demand cannot be complied with, and would frighten no one if it could.

There are no fortifications around the city, except a half completed earthwork on the opposite bank. Manufactories, distilleries, everything connected with industry, is idle. A considerable quantity of rebel commissary stores is being, and has been taken possession of, but the most valuable lots were distributed among or seized by the people last Sunday. The forces here are ten thousand men under General Nelson, and part of General Buell's command. General Smith's division from Clarksville is now arriving. Where the enemy are now concentrating is not definitely known, but the main body is thought to be at Chattanooga, one hundred and eighty miles distant. Small bodies, acting as skirmishers, swarm through the surrounding country, constantly meeting our pickets. The inhabitants around also take every opportunity to shoot sentinels, and several are already missing, being either killed or captured. Gen. Buell moves out at once to find the enemy, but will not be able to do so without a week or two's marching. As they would not offer battle to Gen. Buell alone, it is improbable they will when his force is largely increased.

Everything goes to show that the rebel troops are greatly demoralized. Gen. Johnston, when he passed through Nashville, led little better than a mob, and retreat, or rather flight, never favors future efficiency in an army. There is, therefore, little probability of any battle occurring for some time, in either Generals Buell's or Grant's commands. Transports will be at once actively engaged in carrying troops from Fort Donelson to Nashville.

This morning a train of cars arrived from Louisville, the railroad having been repaired by General Buell's army, as they followed the retreating enemy.

Great changes have come over Nashville since they stopped her secession. From being a busy mart, receiving and pouring out the wealth of a vast tract of country, it has become a deserted city, mutilated terribly by war—streets silent, market places empty, stores closed. Ruin appears at every step, and shabby gentility or broken down tradesmen pass along the neglected promenades of fashion. It is difficult to describe the state of affairs, where all so completely reaches the scene of confusion, desolation, doubt and ill-will, as at Nashville. Union feeling, there is none, and the people do not pretend to show any.

About one-third of the inhabitants are here—the balance fled southward. Tennessee's Legislature and her unprincipled Governor, who were in convention assembled when Fort Donelson fell, are among the refugees. Memphis holds the lawgivers until that moment, now near, when cities still nearer the sea will be found necessary for health. Governor Harris is tearing the laurel wreath of fast running from Gen. Jackson's brow. Finding his first flight premature he returned, and while gathering some papers at the Court House, was alarmed by a rumor of approaching gunboats. He immediately fled down the hill, leaving hat and cane in the rack, and a bridge across the creek having been washed away, crossed in a skiff, and taking the train in waiting, sped off, leaving three or four companions behind. This is the story told by the citizens, who, although rebellious as ever, are greatly exasperated at their Governor for burning the bridges.

There was great excitement in Nashville when the bridges were fired. A large committee of prominent citizens expostulated with Governor Harris, and even sent detachments to extinguish the flames. Harris replied that unless allowed to proceed, he would order the town itself burned by the military. All the citizens say the fleeing army from Bowling Green treated them shamefully, but excuse it by arguing, "all forces, your own as well as others, act in the same manner when retreating." Private houses were broken open, property of all kinds serviceable and easily carried, taken away, the owners being told to remunerate themselves from the army stores left behind. The Texas Rangers were especially vicious. The city authorities, who openly avow themselves secessionists, say there has been more quiet here since the Federal army entered than for months before. Ladies, whose careworn looks certainly warrented the assertion, declared that since Fort Henry's fall, so wild had been the tumult, they had been unable to pass a night in quiet, expecting each moment some destructive conflagration caused by a drunken soldiery.

VIVID DESCRIPTION BY THE NASHVILLE BANNER OF FEB. 22, 1862.

"Now for the effects of the loss of the fort upon this city. Early Sunday morning it was reported that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 10 and 11 A. M., that the rumors became general. In the meantime, the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and after a short session, to meet in the city of Memphis on the 20th. The citizens, generally unaware of any serious disaster to the Southern cause, were quietly repairing to church, when, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield, Robertson county, about twenty-five miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the General Assembly, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these absurd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into a panic. About this time General Johnson's army from Bowling Green entered the city, passing South, thus leaving the impression that no stand was to be made for the defense of Nashville. Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall, hundreds of citizens, with their families, were making their way as best they could to the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable houses, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

"The excitement continued throughout Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction—two fine New Orleans packets, the James Woods and James Johnson, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. Johnson continued its march, encamping at convenient points outside of the city. Monday morning the drama opened on the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camp? At the same time, considerable quantities were removed to the depots for transportation South.

"Evening came, and no gunboats, and no Federal army from Kentucky. General Johnson left for the South, placing General Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by General Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouses, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done, as far as practicable, but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued, with more or less restrictions, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented General Zollicoffer, and was the chief reliance for the support of his orphan daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest drawbridges in the country.

"The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, 24th beggars description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city, which cannot be too highly commenced, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and ungrateful spirit of Mammon which run riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans, the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needle, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in the defense of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday, by which most if not all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

"Here was an entire week of panic and confusion during which millions of dollars worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed had the panic-stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land.

More Wisconsin Big Fellows.

CAMP UTLEY, Wis., March 3, 1862.

Editors of the Tribune;

In your issue of the 27th I find the following:

"Sixty men of Co. B, Capt. Eggleston, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, from Ripon, were weighed by Bain & Bro. at Kenosha, on Friday, with this result: Aggregate weight 12,270; average 180¼ lbs each—good fighting pounds at that. What company in the service can beat that?"

I answer, company E, Battery No. 5, of Wisconsin Artillery at Racine, can beat it. Sixty men in that company were weighed on the 1st of this month. Aggregate weight 11,241 lbs; average weight, 187 1-3 lbs. This beats their figures *as well as their figuring*. Yours, &c., Capt. O. F. PINNEY, Commanding.

If captain Eggleston's men averaged 180¼ lbs each, their aggregate would be 10,830 lbs. If captain Pinney's men average 187 1-3 lbs., we suspect that there is not another company in the "Grand Army" that can turn out sixty men their equal in avordupois. Wonder if *one* fire-eater would be a match for *five* of these double-fisted "mud sills," on a charge of "bayonets?"

Wisconsin Solid Men.

CAMP HARVEY, KENOSHA, Wis., March 3.

Editors Tribune:

Bain & Brother, of Kenosha, on Saturday weighed a portion of Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Capt. N. Bruett, with the result stated below, making Co. D largely ahead, so far as heard from. Will you please give us the benefit of that? N. BRUETT, Capt. Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

There were first weighed 56 men of the company with an aggregate of 10,352 pounds or 184¾ each. Twelve men were then added, making 68, with an aggregate of 12,432 pounds or 182¾ pounds each. Seven men more were added, and the whole number (75) aggregated 13,565, or 180¾ pounds each.

More about Circulation.

ODELL, Ill., March 3, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice an article in a recent number of the Chicago *Times*, censuring the news boys on the trains because they did not pass off more of its issues on the people. As the boys are unjustly blamed, I thought I would contribute a little testimony in their behalf. I have stood on the platform when the Chicago train arrived, at our little town of corn cribs, and repeatedly had the money deposited in my hands to buy daily papers, and I have often seen the papers bought by others, and I can assure you that to one *Times* sold at this station, there are fifteen TRIBUNES purchased. Besides this we have a large club of CHICAGO TRIBUNES that comes through the Post Office. There is also a *small* club of *Times*, consisting of *one* copy taken at our Post Office.

Yours, respectfully, J. M.

Fire at Peru, Illinois.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, ILL., March 3.

On Saturday night the grocery and provision store of F. D. Cassort, was destroyed by fire. The loss is in the vicinity of $1,300, with insurance in the Home Insurance Company for $1,200.

The building and stock in the adjoining stores of J. H. McMillan & Co. and W. F. & A. S. Cronise were badly damaged by water. Fully insured. Cause of the fire unknown.

FOOLISH STORIES.—Not one in a thousand of the rumors in vogue concerning Camp Douglas have any foundation whatever. For instance, instead of one hundred or five hundred prisoners having escaped, only one has escaped, and he was promptly arrested and is now confined in the Armory. None of the prisoners have been shot, nor have there ever been any threats of shooting any of them. The individuals who concoct and set afloat these foolish stories should have an addition to their stock of common sense.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

FLIGHT OF FLOYD.

TUNE—"*Through the night air stealing.*"

No music *stealing*, soft or grand,
Was heard upon the Cumberland,
No breezes *stealing* through the leaves
Betrayed the coward rebel thieves;
O'er slumber *steals* no waking dream—
No light *steals* out upon the scene—
O'er earth *stole* not one glimmering ray,
While *Floyd* in darkness *stole* away;
His bright Sharpe's rifles, with steel bare,
He sunk, that *he* might *steal* some more;
For he declared all stealing void
Which could not boast the name of *Floyd*.

Sterling, March 3, 1862. G. W.

A REBEL REFRAIN.

BY BILL BAKER.

I.

Pass round the bottle, boys! Drink to the Devil, men!
Fire up your hearts with the spirit of hell;
Strike the loud hewgag! we'll have a wild revel, men!
Doing the deeds of foul fiends, when they fell.
Down with the "Stripes and Stars!"
Up with the "stars and bars!"
Hail to Jeff. Davis—the King of our band!
Pass round the can, again;
Drink every man, again!
We will be Rulers, or ruin the land!

II.

Old Buck and Breckinridge—Buckner and Beauregard!
Benedict Arnolds of baser degree!
Black-hearted traitors—arouse ye! and show regard!
Drain your "blue ruin" to renegade Lee!
On with the revel, men!
Drink to the Devil, men!
Demons of darkness ne'er dwelt upon land!
Daring to do the deeds
Done by our party creeds—
Davis, our King—and the rest of our band!

III.

Cups full of sack! to our well-beloved Benjamin!
He is a thief of a lower degree—
Whisky or gin may arouse some revenge in him—
Dear to the devils who join in our spree!
Such "white trash" as Slidell—
And Mason—the idle—
Are not worth the dregs of the glass in your hand!
But Marshall—big eater!
And Price—the Retreater!
Have ruined vast acres of Uncle Sam's land!

IV.

Floyd is a double-died traitor most infamous!—
Gall were too sweet as a pledge to his name:—
Yet *he* stole our arms—and Uncle Sam's tin for us,
Give him his due—though it blacken his fame!
He, and George Crittenden—
Dogs that have bit again
Hands that were holding most promising food;
When our foe "Forward!" cries,
They show their cowardice
Fleeing, like gallows birds, home to their brood!

V.

Don't strain your lungs, my lads, shouting for Walker:
He's but a sprat to the whales of our sea!—
A bumper for Stephens—the Devil's own talker,
On *black* or *white subjects*—whichever they be!
Drink deep to the tall fry—
Waste none on the small fry—
Drain the flagon of death to our beloved land:
And should our King's crown fall—
Old Uncle Sam's downfall
Will follow the ruin begun by our band.

VI.

Pass round the bottle, boys! Drink to the Devil, men!
Fire up your hearts with the spirit of hell;—
Strike the loud hewgag! we'll have a grand revel, men—
Doing the deeds of foul fiends when they fell!
Down with the "Stripes and Stars"—
Up with the "stars and bars!"
Hail to Jeff. Davis! the King of our band!
Pass round the can, again—
Drink! every man, again—
We will be Rulers! or ruin the land!

HYMN FOR FREEDOM.

BY JOHN H. BRYANT, PRINCETON, ILL.

Upon the nation's heart,
A mighty burden lies;
Two hundred years of crime and tears,
Of anguish, groans, and sighs.

How long, O Lord! how long,
Crushed, trampled, peeled and dumb,
Shall thy bound children suffer wrong,
And no deliverer come?

The eternal years sweep on—
Age after age goes by—
Still waits the slave the breaking dawn,
The day-spring from on high.

"How long, O Lord! how long?"
When shall that cry to Thee,
Be lost in freedom's glorious song,
And shouts of jubilee?

A swift, awakening thrill,
Send through the nation's heart;
Make quick the conscience, pure the will,
And love of right impart.

Hasten, O Lord! the hour,
For which we wait and pray,
When Thy resistless breath of power
Shall sweep the curse away.

If men refuse, O God!
To set the captives free,
Break, as of old, the oppressor's rod
And give them liberty.

As Jesus from the tomb,
The buried Lazarus led,
Rend thou the slaves' deep night of gloom;
Oh! raise *him* from the dead.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Rebel Journals.

The Threatened Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco—The South on England—Rebel Versions of their Defeats—Description of the Panic at Nashville.

Richmond papers of Thursday last give many interesting particulars of affairs at the South, including the rebel accounts of the defeats at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains detailed reports of the movement for the destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. The following account is given of the

MEETING OF COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

"In pursuance of a call of a number of cotton and tobacco planters at present in Richmond, a meeting was held at the City Hall at half-past seven o'clock last night (February 26) to take in consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crop, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed towards robbing the South of the accumulation of those two great staples. Considering the inclemency of the night, the meeting was largely attended. On motion of Colonel C. M. F. Garnett, Gen. Thomas J. Green, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and R. R. Rhodes, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, appointed secretary. The chairman explained the objects of the meeting, saying that as cotton was king and tobacco vice-regal, it was proposed to ascertain how far they could be made to subserve the cause of our independence. A motion prevailed for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare business for action at a future meeting, which was appointed to take place at half-past seven o'clock to night, at the African church.

"An eloquent address was delivered by Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, in which he advocated the purchase of the cotton and tobacco crop by the government, and its destruction, if necessary. He deprecated reliance on foreign intervention, saying the we must fight out the battle ourselves.

"Governor Brown of Mississippi, being called upon, responded in a few spirited remarks, in the course of which the extortioners and the Yankee acquisitiveness of the shopkeepers and money makers who have selected Richmond as the theatre of their exploits, were alluded to in terms of withering contempt.

"The Mayor responded, defending the resident population from any charge tending to impugn their devotion to the cause of Southern rights.

"Thomas H. Wynne, Esq., of the House of Delegates, spoke effectively in vindication of his fellow-citizens from the charge of want of appreciation or patriotism, showing that those entitled to be called citizens of the metropolis had, since the commencement of the war, met the requirements of the crisis. The city, he said, had sent to the field a soldier for every voter.

"Gov. Brown briefly responded, again excoriating the extortioners and cheating shopkeepers now domiciled in our midst.

"Some other speakers also addressed the meeting. The meeting adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock to-night at the African church."

FLOYD AFTER THE BATTLE.

Here is a bit about Floyd, from the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*:

"This brave and gallant man, after his brilliant but unsuccessful defense of Fort Donelson, retreated with a portion of his brigade to Nashville. Upon his arrival in that place he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens, and in response to the calls of an immense crowd who visited him at his quarters, spoke as follows: 'This,' said Gen. Floyd, 'is not the time for speaking, but for action. It was time for every man now that loved his country to enlist in the army and for the war. Not a day ought to be lost.' He spoke feelingly of the fight at Fort Donelson, where only ten thousand effective men fought four days and nights against a force of forty thousand of the enemy. But nature could not hold out any longer—men required rest, and after having lost over one-third of his gallant force he was compelled to retire, not, however, without leaving over one thousand of the enemy dead on the field. He spoke in high terms of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, whom he said had not slept a wink in three nights, and also that his plan was a wise one, to entice the enemy to our mountain fastnesses, away from the water courses, and then to drive him back and carry the war into his own country."

Humors of the War.

A Fort Donelson correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* tells the following:

An amusing story is told of an interview between one of the Missouri 8th boys and Gen. Pillow, which probably hastened the latter's flight.

A private of the 8th Missouri, who, by the way, is an inveterate stammerer, yet a wit, was taken prisoner late Saturday evening, and at his own request was ushered into the august presence of Gen. Pillow himself, who, among other questions, asked:

"Well, my good fellow, can you inform me what your side intend to do upon the morrow?"

"Why, they intend to come into your fortifications, or b-b-bust a gut tryin'."

It is said that Gen. Pillow declined asking any further questions, but packed up and took the first boat up the river.

—We don't know Commodore Foote's religious faith, but we surmise he belongs to the hard-shells.

—Gunboats are generally the hottest places in a fight, as they often have a cannon ball stove in them.

ARMS ARRIVED.—The five hundred muskets, accompanying accoutrements and ammunition, procured by Mayor Rumsey for the use of the city, have arrived, and are now safely housed at the Armory, to be given out should the time arrive when their employment shall become necessary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1862.

Since the passage of the Treasury note bill, money has been more plenty, and produce men can obtain about all they want on the usual terms. This, with our continued successes in rebeldom, has had the effect to stiffen the markets, and prices maintain an upward tendency. Exchange has been a little firmer to-day, and quotations may be made at par buying, and ¼ per cent prem. selling, although round lots were probably sold at ⅛. Gold dropped some to-day, following New York. We quote; 1¾ buying, and 2@2½ selling. The transactions are light. Treasury notes are in demand by outsiders at ¼ prem.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in February, 1862, were $119,972.34, against $115,528.11 in February, 1861, showing an increase of $4,443.23.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1862.

PROVISIONS—The receipts of Hogs continue liberal, considering the lateness of the season, and nearly all the Pork Houses are still busy at work. The prospects are that packing will continue for a month yet, as there is still a large quantity of Hogs in this State and Iowa to come in. The receipts of Beef Cattle have been liberal, and two or three houses are engaged in making Tierce and Government Beef.

The Provision market during the week has been less active—principally on account of the extreme firmness of holders, and the scarcity of product. MESS PORK—Since the date of our last weekly review, we have to report an advance of fully 25c per brl—with sales of only about 4,000 brls in the week at $11.25@11.50 for city and $10.75@11.00 for country packed. The demand is chiefly speculative, with some inquiry on Canadian account. At the close the market is firm at $11.50 for standard brands—some holders refusing that price. PRIME MESS PORK—There have been some light sales during the week at $10.00, but holders at the close ask $10.50. There is nothing doing in Prime Pork or Rumps. BULK MEATS—The demand for Bulk Meats of all kinds is exceedingly brisk, both for speculation and to fill orders from Baltimore and New York, and we note an advance in prices during the week of fully ⅛c per lb—closing with ready buyers of Shoulders, at 3⅛@3¼c loose; Hams, 4⅛c loose; and Sides at 4⅛c loose. The amount in first hands however is very light, and the supply is by no means equal to the demand. Country-cured meats sell at ⅛@¼c below the above quotations. ENGLISH MEATS—There is very little making now, and the market is almost entirely bare—closing with a good demand at 4⅛c for Cumberlands, 5⅛c for Short Rib, and 5⅛c for Short Boneless. GREEN MEATS—There is a good demand for Green Shoulders at 3c and Hams at 4c. LARD—The demand for Lard has been active and the market has ruled very quiet—it being difficult to realize at the advance quoted a week ago. Prime City kettle is held at 7c; Steam is quiet at 6¾@7c: Country kettle, 6¾@7c; No. 1 Lard, 6¾@6¾c. GREASE—In good demand and firm, with sales at 5c for Yellow and 5¾@5¾c for White. MESS BEEF—There have been but few sales during the week, and the market is almost nominal at $9.00 for Mess and $10.00 for Extra Mess.

TO-DAY there was a fair demand for Mess Pork at $11.50, but holders of round lots were asking more. Lard was dull. Cut Meats scarce and firm. Sales were:—687 brls city packed Mess Pork at $11.50; 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 5⅛c; 200 bxs Short Ribbed Middles at 5⅛c; 30,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 3⅛c, loose; 1,000 country cured Shoulders at 3⅛c, loose; 1,000 country-cured Hams, at 4⅛c, loose; 4,500 Hams, green from the block, at 4c; 100 trcs prime city Kettle Leaf Lard at 7c; 14 trcs Oskaloosa Kettle Leaf at 6¾c; 100 trcs country Kettle at 6¾c; 50 trcs No. 1 Lard at 6¾c.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of product:

Mess Pork	$11.50	@ —
Light Mess	9.75	@10.25
Prime Mess	10.00	@10.50
Prime Pork	7.00	@ —
Rumps	7.00	@ —
Cumberland Middles, in boxes	0.04⅛	@ 0.04⅛
Long Rib Middles, in boxes	0.05	@ 0.05⅛
Long Boneless Middles, in boxes	0.05	@ 0.05⅛
Short Rib " "	0.05⅛	@ —
Short Boneless " "	0.05⅛	@ —
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04⅛	@ 0.05
Bulk Hams, "	0.04⅛	@ —
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03⅛	@ —
Green Sides, "	0.04⅛	@ —
Green Hams, "	0.04	@ —
Green Shoulders, "	0.03	@ —
Mess Beef	9.00	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	10.00	@ —
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	16.00	@17.00
Beef Hams	12.00	@12.25
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07	@ —
" " " Steam	0.06¾	@ 0.07
No. 1 Lard	0.06¾	@ 0.06¾
White Grease	0.05¾	@ 0.05¾
Yellow Grease	0.05	@ —

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,871 brls; received last week, 18,025 brls; shipped, 6,765. The market during the past week has ruled firm, but not very active—there being no inducement in the New York market to attract shippers, and towards the close the tendency is slightly downwards. Spring extras have been sold at a range of $3.80@4.10 for fair to very good, and $4.10@4.25 for choice. Winter wheat flour has been neglected, and rather dull, without any material change in prices. The upward tendency in Rye has caused a firmness in Rye Flour, which is selling in lots at $3.50. There is rather more inquiry for Corn Meal to supply bakers, (to feed prisoners,) but there is no material change in prices.

TO-DAY the market for all kinds of Flour was dull. Sales were: 500 brls very good Wisconsin r.h. Spring extra at $4.05; 100 brls good r. h. extra at $4.00; 100 brls "Home Trade" at $3.90 del; 80 brls "Dixon Mills" r. h. at $3.94 on track; 150 brls fair f. h. extra at $3.85; 2 tons Coarse Corn Meal in bags at $8.00.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.50	@ 4.75
Red do do	4.25	@ 4.40
Spring Extras, good to choice	4.00	@ 4.25
do do fair to good	3.70	@ 3.90
Rye flour	3.50	@ —
Superfine brands	2.75	@ 3.40
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs	1.25	@ 1.50
Middlings, per ton	7.00	@10.00
Bran and Shorts	4.25	@ 5.00
Corn Meal, bolted	10.00	@11.00
do do Unbolted	8.00	@ 9.00

WHEAT—Received To-day, 14,602 bu; received last week, 148,436 bu; shipped, 20 bu. The Wheat market during the past week has ruled firm, and prices show an advance of 2@3½c on the week, closing, however, rather dull, with a downward tendency. There is very little winter wheat offering and the market is almost nominal at 87@88c for No. 1 Red, and 83@84c for No. 2 Red.

TO-DAY—The market was unusually dull and prices declined ½c per bushel. Sales, 6,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 79½c; 2,000 bu fresh receipts do at 80c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 74½c; 1,000 bu do at 74¾c; 8,000 bu do (fresh receipts) at 75c.

CORN—Received to-day, 11,986 bu; received last week, 91,518 bu; shipped, 1,495 bu. The receipts continue liberal—notwithstanding the market has ruled firm but not very active.

TO-DAY—The market was a shade easier, and there was more activity. Sales were, 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 10,000 bu do at 23½c; 20,000 bu do (in one lot) at 24c: 20,000 bu do for delivery in 30 days, on p. t.; 5,000 bu fresh receipts do at 24c; 2,500 bu do at 24½c; 1,000 bu New Corn on track at 20c.

OATS—Received to-day, 1,100 bu; received last week, 14,895 bu; shipped, none. The market for Oats has been almost entirely neglected and the transactions light at 17½@17¾c for No 1 in store. TO-DAY the sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 17¾c; 10,000 bu do at 17¾c.

RYE—Received to-day, 859 bu; received last week, 16,996 bu; shipped, none. There is a very active demand for Rye to fill Eastern orders, and the market has advanced 2½@3c on the week.

TO-DAY the sales were:—1,200 bu No 1 in store at 42½c; 11,000 bu do (partly fresh receipts) at 43c.

BARLEY—Received to-day 3,102 bu; received last week, 52,460 bu; shipped last week, 8,043 bu. There is a very active demand for Barley, both for shipment and to fill eastern orders, and the market has been brisk and firm—closing with an upward tendency. TO-DAY the sales were as follows: 450 bags prime at 49c del; 59 bags good at 47c del; 40 bags do at 46c on track; 400 bu do at 42½c del; 25 bags at 38c on track; 400 bu common at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—The market for Highwines is very firm and active, under a good speculative inquiry. To-day the sales were: 750 brls at 20c—holders at the close asking 21c.

ALCOHOL—Advancing, with sales at the close at 45@48c per gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good demand for Timothy Seed, and the market is firm. Sales to-day were: 90 bags good at $1.70; 10 bags dirty at $1.60.

HIDES—There is a good shipping demand for all kinds of Hides and the market is steady.

Dry Flint	12½	@13 c.
Dry Salted	10	@10½c.
Green Salted	5¾	@ 6 c.
Green Salted Kip	6¾	@ 7 c.
Green Country	5¾	@ 5¾c.

Round lots from second hands sell from ½@1c higher than the above quotations.

PELTS—Fresh slaughtered $1.00@1.25.

TALLOW—Prime Packers' tallow is held at 7¾c, at which several round lots have changed hands during the week. City butchers' sell at 7½@7¾c, and country tallow at 7@7½c.

WOOL—There is little or nothing doing in Wool, and the market is nominal at 40@45c.

LUMBER—Shipped last week, 2,070,220 feet Lumber; 1,106,750 Shingles; 187,500 pcs Lath; 2,200 Posts. The Lumber market shows considerable life compared with its condition two or three weeks since, as the shipments above would indicate—showing an increase over the week previous of about one million feet. Buyers from the country are beginning to purchase more freely, in order to replenish their stocks for the spring trade. There is no change, however in prices. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00	@26.00
Second Clear	22.00	@ —
Third Clear	14.00	@ —
Stock Boards	11.00	@ —
Common Boards, dry	9.00	@ —
Fencing, dry	9.00	@ —
Clear Flooring, undressed	20.00	@ —
Second Clear do do	14.00	@ —
Common do do	11.00	@ —
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00	@ —
Common do	8.00	@ —
Cull Boards	6.00	@ —
Long Joists	11.00	@12.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	2.75	@ —
do do No. 1	1.50	@ —
Sawed Shingles, A	2.25	@ —
do do No. 1	1.50	@ 2.00
Lath	2.00	@ —
Posts, ⅌ 100 nominal	10.00	@15.00

CLOVER SEED—There is a good shipping demand for Clover Seed, and holders are very firm, ... at $3.80.

FLAX SEED—The supply is light and the market firm at $1.40@1.45.

BROOM CORN—There is a very good demand for prime brush, at $60.00@80.00; but the supply is light. Common to medium grades sell at $30.00@50.00. Several lots of inferior and damaged were sold during the week at $20.00.

SALT—There is very little Ground Solar or Coarse Salt in market, and prices are nominal. To-day 200 brls Ground Solar were sold at $2.25, and 100 brls Coarse at $2.50; but packers are not willing buyers at such prices—most of them preferring to import foreign salt from the seaboard. Fine Syracuse Salt is selling at $2.15@2.20, and Dairy, with sacks, at $2.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—The sugar market in New York, under a small stock, has advanced fully ¼c per lb. The market here is firmer in consequence, but there is no material change in prices. Molasses is active but unchanged. Coffee is firmer. We quote:

SUGARS—Cuba	8	@8¾ c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10	@10½c
" crushed, granulated and pulverized	11¼	@11¾c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	30	@36 c
Portland	—	@— c
Plantation	—	@42 c
N. Y. Syrups	44	@50 c
Golden Syrup	48	@55 c
COFFEE—Rio	20	@22½c
Maracaibo	—	@— c
Santa	—	@— c
O. G. Java	26	@27 c
Mocha	—	@— c
RICE	8	@ 8¾c
SPICES—Cassia	40	@45 c
Pepper	21	@22 c
Allspice	17	@19 c
Cloves	22	@25 c
Nutmegs	85	@90 c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	90	@110 c
Black Teas	60	@65 c

FISH—The stock of Whitefish is very light, and the market is a shade better. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.75	@3.00
No. 2 " "	2.50	@2.75
No. 1 Trout, "	2.75	@—
No. 2 " "	2.50	@—
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	4.25	@4.75
Pickled Herrings, ⅌ brl	3.50	@4.00

FRUITS—GREEN—Apples are in fair demand, with a moderate stock. Lemons scarce and firm. Oranges unchanged. DRIED FRUIT—Southern Apples are in better demand and a shade firmer, but there is no change in Eastern. Unpared Peaches are active. We quote:

GREEN—Apples, extra N. Y.	3.50	@4.00
" fair to prime western	2.50	@3.00
" common to fair	2.00	@2.50
Lemons, ⅌ box	4.50	@5.00
Oranges "	4.50	@5.00
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	3.00	@5.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ⅌ lb	7	@—
Michigan Apples, "	6½	@7 c.
Ohio "	6	@—
Southern "	5	@5½c.
Unpared Peaches, "	7	@8 c.
Pared Peaches, "	18	@20 c.
Blackberries, "	12½	@13 c.
Plums, "	15	@18 c.
Raspberries, "	20	@—
Cherries, "	22	@23 c.

CIDER—Sweet nearly out of market, with sales at $6.50@7.00 per brl. Sour $2.50 per brl.

CHEESE—There have been several sales of Illinois Cheese during the week at 5½@6c. To-day 1½ tons were sold at 5¾c in brls.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are again in better supply and the market tends downwards. Sales to-day were: 250 at $1.20 delivered; 90 do at $1.00 on track; 50 Lard Tierces at $1.30 delivered.

BEANS—Prime Navy Beans are in fair demand at $1.25@1.30 per bushel; Common to good Mixed, 80c@$1.00.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are in better supply, with sales at 13@14c per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys 5½@6c per brl.

POTATOES—In limited demand at 35@45c per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Received last week, 10,390; received to-day, 742; shipped last week, 2,201. The market still continues to tend upwards—showing an advance on the week of 15@20c.

TO-DAY there was a very active inquiry by shippers, as well as a fair demand by packers, and the market advanced 5@10c. Sales were:

54 Hogs averaging 350 lbs at			$4.00
25 " " 360 "			4.90
25 " " 250 "			3.87½
15 " at $3.85@4.00 dividing on	200 lbs.		
135 " at $3.70@3.90 " "	200 lbs.		
20 " at $3.65@3.85 " "	200 lbs.		
17 " at $3.65@3.90 " "	200 lbs.		
13 " at $3.65@3.85 " "	200 lbs.		
213 " at $3.60@3.90 " "	200 lbs.		
175 " at $3.60@3.85 " "	200 lbs.		
12 " at $3.50@3.85 " "	200 lbs.		
33 " at $3.50@3.85 " "	200 lbs.		

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 194 Beeves. Received last week, 4,979; shipped last week, 493. The market during the week has ruled active and firm, and prime stock advanced ⅛@¼c.

TO-DAY the receipts were light, and the market bare and firm. Sales:

Beeves.	Av'ge.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'ge.	Price.
16	1,326	$3.40	17	1,358	2.75
16	1,547	3.25	18	1,051	2.65
12	1,362	2.90	16	1,260	2.60
32	1,227	2.75	18	1,091	2.50

LIVE HOGS—Received to-day, 816; Received last week, 8,801; shipped last week, 7,390. Under light receipts and a continued good demand by packers and shippers, the market has ruled firm—closing 10@15c higher on the week.

TO-DAY the inquiry was very active, and we note an advance of 10@15c. The sales were as follows:

Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.
181	269	$3.75	55	254	$3.25
57	222	3.62½	30	216	3.20
50	243	3.50	116	221	3.20
100	213	3.50	65	229	3.15
130	246	3.35	128	182	3.00
159	238	3.30	58	215	3.00
61	212	3.30	46	192	3.00

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ⅌ gal.	45@48c	Hops—Wisconsin	15@18c
Ashes, Babbitts potash	5½c	IRON—Bar iron	3½@4½c
CHEESE—N. Y. Hamburgh	7½@8 c	Steel cast	18@19c
West. Res've	6 @7 c	Sp. steel	6½@7½c
Illinois	4 @6 c	Plow	6½@7½c
COAL—Lehigh	9.00	LEATHER, Harness oak ⅌ lb	28c
Scranton egg	8.50	do hemlock	26c
Blossburgh	8.00	Collar ⅌ foot	18@18c
Erie	6.00	Upper "	17@18c
Mineral Ridge	6.00	Bridle ⅌ lb	25@33c
Chippewa	6.00	Line	30@31c
Briar Hill	6.00	Domes Calf.	75@80c
Cranberries ⅌ brl	3.00@3.50	Domes. Kip.	45@50c
DRUGS AND DYES—Aloes, Socotrine, ⅌ lb	56c	French Calf	1.00@1.25
Alum	4½c	Fr. Kip k'vy.	75@85c
Annatto	35c	Spanish Sole hemlock	23@25c
Arsenic pow.	8c	Good damgd.	20c
Arr'w R't, Jam	20@25c	Slaught'r'sl's oak	28@30c
do Ber	4@45c	do hemlock	25@26c
Bal. Copaiva	70c	NUTS—Hickory ⅌ bus.	50@75c
Bal. Tolu	1.00	Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Bi-carb Soda	7c	Almonds, s'ft shell ⅌ lb	15@18c
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	do hard shell	10@12½c
Borax refined	25c	Filberts	10c
Camphor "	1.00@1.25	Brazil	11c
Copperas Am	2½@3c	Eng Walnts.	11@12½c
Cream Tartar	45c	Naples do	15c
Cubebs	75c	NAILS—10d	3.00
Gum Trag.	40c	8d	3.25
" Shellac	75c	6d	3.25
" Trag.	90c	4d	3.50
" Myrrh	40c	3d	3.75
Ipecac	2.00	3d	4.25
Iodine	3.50@4.00		
Iodide potas.	3.00@3.25	NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine	1.75
Jalap	2.50	Tar	10.00
Juniper Ber	6c	Pitch	8.00
Oil, Castor	1.50@1.75	Rosin	7.50@12.00
Opium	7.00	Manila Rope	13½c
Quicksilver	60@65c	Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Sal Soda	4@4½c	Oakum, U. S. Navy	7@9c
Vitriol blue	13@14c		
FURS—Otter	3.50@4.00	OILS—Kerose'ne	35@37½c
Mink	1.00@1.75	Coal Oils	33@35c
Martin, com	1.50@	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	No. 2 " "	65c
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00	Whale "	75c
Deer skins, gray	12@20c	Sperm "	1.80
" blue	@30c		
" red	@30c		
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Saleratus, Babbitt's best.	7c
Raccoon	10@75c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure.	7c
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Musk Rat	5@13		
Wild Cat	15@30		
Prairie Wolf	25@65		
Timber "	50@ 00	SPIRITS—Camphene	1.75
Opossum	5@ 12c	Burning Fl'd	65c
Hors—N. York	20@25c		

St. Louis Live Stock Market—March 1.

BEEF CATTLE—There has been a scarcity during the entire week, and prices for lots have ranged from 2½ to 3c, and extra choice have retailed to butchers at 3½c ⅌ lb gross.

HOGS—The supply has been only moderate, barely meeting the consumptive demands of the city, with sales at $3 75 @3.90 in droves, and in the small way at $3.50 @ 100 lbs net.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER NORWEGIAN.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20, 1862.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed Thursday at 92⅞@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 46½ discount; Erie 29.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 85,000 bales, including 23,000 to speculators, and 19,500 to exporters. Market buoyant, and prices have advanced ½@⅜d on the week. Sales to-day (Friday), reached 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, market closing firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 14¼; middling 13d; fair Mobile, 14¼; middling, do. uplands, 13@12¾.

Manchester advices report goods and yarns upwards, but market quiet. Breadstuffs market generally dull. Wakefield & Nash report flour quiet and steady; red southern and western, 11s@12s 6d; white southern and western, 13@13s. Corn quiet; mixed yellow 30s 3d@30s 6d.

Provision market steady, but rules dull and unchanged. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Bacon quiet at 35s@36s. Lard firmer at 41@43s. Ashes nominal at 33s 6d pots and pearls. Sugar firm. Coffee active. Tea firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firmer, 46s 3d. Linseed oil steady at 33s 6d.

FRANCE—The French bourse is believed to be undergoing an improvement, owing to a receipt of gold from London.

The application for the conversion of the 3½ per cent rentes had reached 30,000,000f.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1862.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, 1862.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT OR TOLEDO.

	CATTLE.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	$50	33 cts.
Cars of 210 feet	45	33 ..
Michigan Central, small cars	40	33 ..
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	80	55 ..
Cars of 210 feet	77	55 ..
Michigan Central, small cars	70	55 ..
Fort Wayne cars, 224	85	55 ..
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	77	55 ..
Michigan Southern, large cars	77	55 ..
Cars of 210 feet	65	55 ..

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 ⅌ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 5½ cents ⅌ 100 less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle during the week has been unusually active, and prices have ruled ⅛@¼c higher on prime grades. The demand by shippers has been particularly brisk, owing to the improvement in New York this week, and liberal purchases were made at $3.00@3.10—with some extra lots as high as $3.25@3.35. There has also been a better demand by packers, and tierce beef stock have been active at $2.80@3.10. Medium stock were in good demand by Government contractors at $2.60@2.75, with some sales as high as $2.80@2.90; but owing to the liberal receipts at the close, the market for this grade was weaker. Common stock cattle were quiet at $2.00@2.25—the demand being very moderate.

The quality of the Cattle in market this week was much better than for several months past, ... the owners have realized prices, after deducting all expenses and commissions paid, more than to any real improvement in the market—which, however, was ⅛@¼c better than last week on the higher grades.

Levi Ashbrook & Co. had in Sherman's yards 97 head of the choicest Durham steers ever before seen in this market. They were all three and four year old steers, and were fed in St. Louis county by the firm above named—the average weight being 2,200 lbs each. They attracted crowds of admirers—all of whom expressed the opinion that such a lot of steers were never before seen in any market in the West. They were held at 7c live weight—6c being offered and refused. They were shipped to New York this afternoon.

Among the leading sales during the past three market days, were the following: Ferris, from Kendall Co., Ill., sold to Morris, Reinneman & Co. 61 head of choice Illinois steers averaging 1,385 lbs at $3.25—15 of which were picked out and re-sold to Ashbrook at $3.65—averaging 1,390 lbs. They were all smooth and fat, and among the best in the market this week. Rankin sold to Bull, 30 head, averaging 1,390 lbs at $3.00; Burbank to Morris, 11 head, averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.00; Bingham to Smith, 28 head young steers, averaging 1,464 lbs at $3.00; Milk to Baldwin, 46 head, averaging 1,292 lbs at $3.10; Stearns to S. Hyman, 46 head of prime Illinois fed steers at $41.00 per head—averaging 1,400 lbs; O. White, 11 head of choice Illinois bullocks at $3.30—averaging about 1,300 lbs; Snodgrass to Cragin & Co., 32 head of prime packing beeves at $3.00—averaging 1,380 lbs; Boyse to Ward, 35 head, averaging 1,142 lbs at $3.10; Conger to Morris & Co., 17 head, averaging 1,475 lbs at $3.00; St. John to Cragin & Co., 39 head of choice cattle at $42.50 per head, averaging 1,460 lbs; Maryett to Adams, 23 head, averaging 1,335 lbs at $3.00; Myrick to Orr, 26 head, averaging 1,401 lbs at $3.00; Croft to J. J. Gibbs, for Albee, city butcher, 15 head of prime cattle, averaging 1,353 lbs at $3.15; Freeman to Clark, 14 head, averaging 1,570 lbs, at $3.10; Okeson to Hyman, 30 head, averaging 1450 lbs, good Illinois fed steers, at $3.05; Rankin to Kearney, 34 choice shipping steers at $3.15; Babcock to Kearney, 14 head of good shipping beeves at $3 10; White to Hollihan, 12 head of prime steers at $3.25; Darnell to Reynolds, 51 head of choice Illinois steers at $3.25; Warner to Yeoman, 15 head of good shipping steers at $3.00; Ward to S. Hyman, 18 head of good fat Illinois steers, fed in Warren county, Ill., averaging about 1,296 lbs at $37.25 per head; Wright to England, 15 head at $3.00; H. R. Jones to Brisin, 60 head of very extra Iowa steers at $3.40—averaging 1,416 lbs.

Besides these, Morris, Reinneman & Walxal sold to Frederick & Co., about 200 head of medium grades of Cattle at $2.75@2.80.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. For the Week Ending Feb. 26, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,052.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality... 8½@9½ | Ordinary .... 7@8
Medium......... 8@8½ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9½@10c.

The general average of the market at full 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8 to 9c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,629.

This is 565 head less than last week, and 986 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 3,052, shows 634 head less than the average, and 633 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	643	Kentucky	189
Pennsylvania	26	Iowa	136
Ohio	329	New Jersey	13
Indiana	357	Michigan	144
Illinois	1,057	Canada	18

Murray & Glover sold on their own account, 48 good Illinois steers of F. Samuel, average 7¼ cwt, at 8½c, and 73 of Westheimer, average 6¾ cwt strong, and sell at full 8¼c ⅌ lb.

S. Sherman sold 36 steers from Iowa, by Youmans, on his own account, at 8@9c.

Simon Ulery sold N. Felt's drove of 80 good fair Illinois steers at an average of 8¼c ⅌ lb.

D. & H. Barnes sold, on their own account, 51 Illinois steers, av. 7¼ cwt, at 8@8¾c, and 18 State steers, av. 7 cwt, at same prices.

G. White sold H. R. Smith's drove of good Illinois Steers at 8¾c, average $65; 40 at 9c, estimated at 7¾ cwt. net, upon 11¼ cwt, Buffalo live weight.

Ben and Henry Westheimer sold several lots on their own account, at pretty fair commission on cost at Albany. The Smith and Ramsey drove, 73 Illinois Steers, average 7 cwt, sold wholesale at 8c. The Showl drove of 95 light Illinois Steers sold at 7⅞c on 6 cwt average.

Jerry Church bought of Post & Colwell 96 Illinois Steers, estimated at 7½ cwt. by owner, and 7 cwt. by purchaser, and sold at 8¾c on the lowest weight.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 9,188.

The following are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed Hogs ⅌ cwt, live weight...$4.37½@4.50.
Distillery Hogs.................................4.00.

This shows an advance, and there is more activity in the market at it than at the time of our lowest quotations. The stock this morning and arrivals are light, and sales quick at the above quotations. The hogs only come into the market place to be weighed, and are sold and off as fast as they arrive, or fed on purchasers account. Of course, this is mainly owing to the light arrivals and the continual cold weather. The ground a little north of the city is still covered with snow.

G. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	4¾@4¾c.	5¾@—c.
Second quality corn fed	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5¾c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4¼@4½c.	5¾@6¾c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3¾@4c.	4¾@5—c.
Second quality, still fed	3¼@3¾c.	4¾@5—c.

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DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
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PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
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With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
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P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-x145-wly

EVERY DAY LAYING
BLACK SPANISH HENS,
A few pairs of the celebrated every day laying Black Spanish Hens for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook Co., Illinois. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. [mh3-29-3t] CHAS. L. REED.

MAMMOTH BLACK DUCKS
FOR SALE.
A few of the large Black Cayuga Ducks still for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook County, Illinois. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois [mh3-x28-3t-w] CHAS. L. REED.

ADVANCE IN PORK.
BREEDING HOGS FOR SALE.
Breeding Hogs, of the latest Suffolk importation, of all ages and sizes, for sale
At the Summit Farm,
Eleven miles from Chicago, to which place there are several trains every day from the Madison Street Depot. From the cross of the Suffolk Hogs upon the common Hogs of the country are produced the best of Chester Whites. From the scarcity of the lately imported Suffolks, few have been fattened as barrows and kept to maturity. But one recently fattened at the Summit Farm weighed over five hundred and eighteen pounds, and sold above the market price from the superior quality of the pork. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. CHAS. L. REED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Mare and Colt. I will sell them cheap for cash, or will exchange them for a good Team Horse. Call at 245 Lake street, next door east of Wigwam. mh4-x266-w1t C. CLEAVER, Agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1301, Chicago. mh3-x238-3tw

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, having a long lease yet to run, and which yields a good percentage on the investment. The property consists of two stores and dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a second-class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in property in a country town. For particulars apply to THOMAS CARNEY, at 188 Randolph street, (up-stairs) mh4-x25-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Silas S. Bridge, plaintiff, and against Ira Porter and Curtis M. Rowley, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the twenty-first day of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lots twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, sixty-six, sixty seven, sixty eight, seventy three, seventy-four, seventy five, seventy six, seventy seven and seventy eight, in block ..., of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seven, Township thirty nine, Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 27th day of February, 1862. mh4-x268-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of John Nutt, plaintiff, and against Jacob Russell, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the ... day of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The north half of the southwest quarter of Section twenty ..., township forty ..., north of Range thirteen east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 27th day of February, 1862. mh4-x269-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of ... T. Rawson and John A. Bartlett, plaintiffs, and against George H. Stevens, defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lots ... hundred and one ..., in School Section Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 26th day of February, 1862. mh4-x270-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of W. H. Bowker, plaintiff, and against Charles S. Waite, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the twenty-first day of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lots ..., hundred and ..., in ... quarter of Section ..., township ... fourteen ..., of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By HENRY LEHMANN, Deputy.
Dated the 26th day of February, 1862. mh4-x271-w3t

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

FROM THE CHICAGO RIFLED CORPS.

Their Visit to Fort Donelson and Our Wounded.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
On Board Steamer Fanny Warren, }
February 21, 1862.

The Committee from Chicago detailed to Paducah, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, reached Paducah at 10 A. M. yesterday. On visiting headquarters, we learned from Dr. Simons, the Medical Director of Cairo and dependencies, that there was no need of our contributions or of our services at Fort Henry. We learned further that most of the sick and wounded were at Paducah, filling up some eleven hospitals, all of which save one, were private buildings, school houses and churches. Every church in the city save two was either prepared or being prepared for hospitals. In one of the hospitals we found Dr. E. O. F. Roler of our city, in charge. (Your city readers will remember him as surgeon of the 53th Regiment, Col. David Stuart, commanding.)

The Doctor appeared much at home in this delicate and laborious position, and many of the patients to whom we talked spoke of him in the highest terms. His patients, some fifty in number, all seemed to have all the care taken of them which it was in his power to take, but he states that he is sadly in want of shirts, and delicacies for the palate. Any old shirts which the good people of Chicago may have laid aside as worn out, would be acceptable; and he earnestly requests them to be sent to the Paducah hospitals. The same thing is needed at the hospitals at Mound City and at Fort Donelson. We who pass through the hospitals can very easily see the necessity of a change of linen for the benefit of the sick and wounded. On consultation, we placed in the hands of Dr. L. D. Boone, who remained at Paducah, to be distributed as he should deem best, the following articles:

Two cans whisky, 2 cans brandy, 2 cans port wine, 2 cans madeira, 2 cans sherry, 14 gallon jars currant jelly, 4 bxls soda crackers, 4 boxes lemons, 2 boxes oranges, 7 jars prunes, 1 box sandwiches, 1 can boned turkey, 1 bag flour, 1 keg sugar, 1 box assorted sizes of linen, 1 package of bandages.

A portion of the above were sent immediately to the hospital in charge of Dr. Roler, and it did the few of us who were present good to see the change in the countenances of the poor boys lying on their cots when they saw the porter carrying them through the hospital. They had hardly been stored away before an order came to prepare the patients for removal to a steamer to depart that evening for St. Louis.

Four, who were in too bad condition to move, were left, and the rest were so hurriedly prepared that in three hours after the order reached the surgeon in charge, the hospital was cleared of its inmates, save the four above alluded to. We learned afterwards that some 150 patients were ordered to be removed to the hospital at St. Louis, and 250 to Evansville and Cincinnati. Most of the sick and wounded in the hospital were Illinois troops. Those who were not too sick would talk over the events of that memorable Thursday, Friday and Saturday, which sealed the victory of Fort Donelson with the shout of so many of the sons of Illinois. With what delight would they recount, in talking to each other and to us, the assault upon the enemy's pits, and down the pits up to the very outer wall of the intrenchments, there for two hours receiving a perfect shower of bullets and slugs until every third man fell; of the order to fall back into the pits, resting there all night on their arms; of the renewed assault and defense next morning, and their running against the fire of the heaviest guns that embrasures a second time, and inside the intrenchments of the fort.

Dr. Boone and Rev. Mr. Patterson will send the names of those from Chicago and will report in detail of their condition, and then labor among them. Dr. Hollister assisted through the night in taking off the more badly wounded. Dr. Simons detailed Drs. Hollister and Haydock to take charge of a steamer loaded with sick and wounded bound to Cincinnati. The Rifled Corps and the Committee called upon Gen. Sherman and were presented to him. We laid our business before him and he kindly granted permits to go to Fort Donelson, after requesting a number of us to remain and assist the surgeons in the Paducah hospitals. The following persons from Illinois are now on board this steamer on their way with military permits to Fort Donelson:

From Cook county—Drs. Davidson, Brinkerhoff, O'Hara, and Messrs. John Sears, A. E. Kent & O. Wicker, Isaac R Hitt, S Stibby, D F Jacobs, J W Fifield and F A Hamilton.

From DeWitt Co—J J Kelley, B Campbell, and Dr. Wright.

From Mason Co—John Williams.

From McLean Co—Isaac Mitchell.

From Warren Co—Dr Tyndall.

From Putnam Co—T B Albert.

From Peoria—Dr. Nevins, D M Reed and Sidney Priddle.

From Richland Co—Hon M Mosely.

From Edgar Co—Hiram Sanford.

From Coles County—Alfred Dunn.

From Christian Co—Wm L Baumer.

From Tazewell—Dr S L Mason.

All the above are on the same errand of mercy—all anxious and yet hopeful of accomplishing much good.

At the General Headquarter's we met Col. Dave Stuart and Maj. D. Sanger of the 55th, and Colonel Cummings of the 51st, all of whom were anxious to know how all the Chicago people looked when they heard of the victory of Fort Donelson. Of course we posted them.

Gen. Sherman told us that the expenses of the Government in this war to crush the rebellion were enormous, and wanted to know if the people of Illinois were ready to pay their quota freely, and if they wished to have it brought to a speedy close? We answered yes, Illinois wants to be taxed, but she wants secrecy in every department of the service, and the people know that full heavy and fast until the rebellion is crushed.

Just before we left Paducah Dr. H. Wardner, surgeon of McArthur's regiment, returned from Mound City, where he had taken 250 sick and wounded the day before. He represented the hospital there in good condition, capable of holding 1,000 persons, and not yet filled. Four of the patients died on the way. We left Paducah at 10 P. M., and when we reached the mouth of the Cumberland, we met the following steamers bound down to Paducah and Cairo, loaded down with Ohio and Indiana troops, ordnance and commissary stores, viz: The

Monarch, Economy, Diana,
Eagle, Lacrosse, John Trumbull,
Madison, Izetta, Switzerland,
Lady Jackson, W. Thomas, Silver Moon,
Lady Pike, Woodford.

And three others names unknown. Eighteen steamers in 36 hours time. Brigadier General Crittenden was on board the Monarch, and his brigade of eight regiments were following him. At the mouth of the Cumberland we passed the gunboat fleet of Flag Officer H. Dickey with coal barges in tow, bound for Fort Donelson. We met the Continental coming down with Gen. Smith's brigade on board, outside of Dixie—and the Keystone loaded with rebels and contraband stores of all descriptions.

We found Johnson, of Willard's Battery, in charge of commissary affairs on the boats at Paducah, full of business, and doing it well. In the hospital at Mound City we had charge, we found the following, of the 11th:

H A McCalet, of Toulon, shot wounds in head, hip and foot—will recover.

Alfred Whitford, of Rural Retreat, Lasalle Co., three shots in the legs and one finger off—will recover.

Chas A Knell, co K, enlisted at Bird's Point, wounded in the head—will recover.

Orderly Levi W. Lockar, co K, shot in shoulder, six splinters taken out—will recover.

Foster Boggs, co K, wounded in shoulder—will recover.

Captain Cartier, co K, was slightly wounded, and is at Paducah.

John Durnan, of Lasalle, one shot in the head and scratched by piece of a shell, which passed through his cap-box and stopped in his shirt.

The 18th reported:

J F Lilly, of Taylor's battery, wounded in both hands.

Wm P Hill of the 45th Ill. (Lead Mine regt) from Harvard, McHenry Co., wounded in shoulder—doing well.

Jacob Grosch, 8th Ill, wounded in arm.

Geo W Davis, 20th Ill, had a buckshot pass through his chest—doing well when he saw him.

Jno S Hamlin, 8th Ill, wounded in arm.

Francis M Rook, 20th Ill, from Mokena, Will Co., wounded in hand.

Harvey S Rice, 8th Ill, scratched in head.

Thomas Vanderbilt, 8th Ill, wounded in hand.

These are all but slightly wounded, and are doing well. By order of Committee.

ISAAC R. HITT.

From Fort Donelson—The Last of the Wounded Brought Down.

Messrs. C. G. Wicker, E. L. O'Hara, John Sears, jr., Dr. Davidson, and others of the sub-Committee from the Chicago Relief Committee, reached this city last evening, and left Cairo, where they arrived from the Cumberland river on the steamer John Warner. A previous report from this Committee will be found in another column. This steamer brought down from Fort Donelson the last remaining of our wounded, one hundred and fifty in number, who are being transported to the Hospital at Mound City, which probably by this time has been accomplished. These wounded were in the medical charge of Surgeon Dow, U. S. A., aided by Dr. Brinkerhoff of this city. Liberal supplies were put on board the Warner by the Agent of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and the wounded were well cared for.

About one hundred sick and wounded rebels remained at the fort in charge of their own physicians. These are to be brought down on the next transport. The Warner left the fort on Sunday night, having been detained on the way down by a collision with a tree. Our forces occupy their old positions on the battle ground, save such as were forwarded up the river by transports. The dead were all buried. Many, and it is thought most, of our dead were also interred in marked graves that their friends can recover their remains. The body of Isaac Beckers of Chicago, the only one killed of Taylor's Battery, arrived here last night. The body of Captain Hanna of Peoria county, was also brought down on the Warner.

For the information of our readers we state that the Government makes no provision for transportation or other expense in the recovery of the bodies of our fallen soldiers. It is left to private means. Orders, it is said, issued already, the State officers have forwarded orders for such transportation.

A Double Conspiracy.

Members of certain circles in the city were yesterday startled by the rumor that a gentleman by the name of David Vaughn, and a lady named Mrs. Chloe Hills, had been arrested by the police, charged with a conspiracy to bribe ex-Alderman Jacob Harris to commit a crime which should entitle his wife to a divorce. It was also mysteriously hinted that a divorce was what Mrs. H. had for a long time been after. The facts in this case, as far as revealed upon a preliminary examination before Justice Ahin, held in the Recorder's Court Room yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

It appears that on the 12th day of February last Mrs. Lydia C. Bellows was visited at her residence, No. 483 State street, by a Mrs. Hills, who proposed the matter of a slight pecuniary speculation, which she intimated might result in putting four or five hundred dollars in the not over-filled purse of Mrs. Bellows. She informed Mrs. Bellows that there was a person in the city who wanted a divorce from her husband, and that in order to accomplish her end it was absolutely necessary that the said husband should be detected in a criminal act, which should be witnessed by at least two individuals. The plain question was asked: "Will you perform the part required for a proper sum?" Mrs. Bellows said she would. After this another meeting was had, in which Vaughn participated; and a sum of money, as an instalment of two hundred dollars, which was to be given for the deed without a name, was paid over. Vaughn, let it be understood is a relative by marriage of the man who was to be deluded, by the conspiracy. He concocted the plan—as related by the principal witness for the prosecution—Mrs. Bellows—and advised her to write a note to Mr. Harris. She hinted that she could easily do that, but would he come to her? Vaughn suggested that he knew the ex-alderman well enough to be convinced that a letter from a lady would bring him "every time." Mrs. B. did write the following delicate epistle, signing the alias of "Gray," and it did bring Mr. Harris, as had been anticipated:

CHICAGO, Feb 12, 1862.

MR. HARRIS—*Sir*:—Pardon a strange lady writing you a note. You are not a stranger by reputation, because I have had the pleasure of seeing you at different times, and, sir, I wish to become acquainted with you. I want some one to advise me what to do, and I was told to go to you. I have no money, but I am not a lady. If you will call on me I will tell you why I wish to see you. Please call at 2 or 3 o'clock to-day, or to-morrow afternoon if convenient, and I shall be at home. Please call at 483 State Street, corner of Eldridge Court. Please ring the bell and I will answer it. Call for Mrs. Gray.

P. S.—Please hand this note to me when you call or I may not know you. Let no one see this. Be sure and call.

This was considered pretty good diplomacy, but the conspirators, it appears, reckoned without their host. Although tempted with a goodly sum in ready money, and, perhaps, not unbelined to do what the prime-movers in the game desired of her, the woman Vaughn and Mrs. Hill thought to be their supple tool had no sooner got the victim in her room than she revealed to him the entire plot, in all its hatefulness. It may be supposed that Mr. Harris was not pleased with the unpleasant news. This interview took place on the 14th of February. On the 19th, Mrs. Bellows had a meeting with Mrs. Harris, at the residence of Mrs. Hill, when the final arrangements were concluded. It was proposed to place $300 in the hands of some responsible person to be paid to Mrs. B. as soon as the deed was done and properly set forth in an affidavit. Several persons were named to hold the funds, but were objected to by Vaughn or Mrs. Harris. Fifty dollars of the money was paid Mrs. Bellows, and fifty to Mrs. Hill soon after, in the presence of Vaughn. An application was made to D. D. Driscoll Esq., to hold the money, but he refused to have anything to do with it.

Thus had the train been placed ready for the spark to blow the reputation of the victim entirely out of sight. A letter was written to the ex-Alderman appointing Thursday evening of the present week, for the culmination of the plot. Mr. Harris appeared at the appointed time and place. Mrs. Bellows was there, and a gentleman by the name of Smith, not down on the bills as far as the Vaughn and party was concerned, and presently Mrs. B. gave the signal which should have announced the consummation of the foul deed to three waiting to rush in and witness it—they came in, and were almost immediately arrested by Capt. Jack Nelson and a posse of police who had been stationed outside for the purpose. Thus have the conspirators been check-mated and placed in the hands of the offended law.

We need not comment upon the moral status revealed by this double conspiracy; but that there is an enormous blackness of darkness somewhere, that will not bear the light in deciding. That the guilty should be properly punished will be the desire of every good citizen. The case was continued for further hearing until Monday morning next, the defendants finding bail for appearance in the sum of $500 each.

Camp Douglas and the Prisoners.

Various important improvements are now in contemplation at Camp Douglas, having in view the comfort and security of the rebel prisoners now domiciled there, as well as their greater security. In the first place an engineer is to be engaged to make a survey and arrange for the complete drainage of the grounds by a series of ditches and trenches. The labor on these works will be commenced as soon as the frost shall leave the soil. Then the palisades encircling the camp are to be repaired, strengthened, and further improved by the building of a walk on the inside of the stockade upon their top, that a greater area of the camp to be patroled night and day may be scanned by the eye. When all of these projected arrangements shall be completed Camp Douglas will be almost entitled to the distinction of being dubbed Fort Douglas. The place having recently passed into the management of the United States authorities lends consistency to this idea.

At the request of the prisoners Lieutenant Christopher, of the U. S. Commissary department, yesterday delivered in camp three loads of corn meal for their particular delectation. To say that the recipients of the material were pleased would faintly describe the idea. They were enchanted, went into ecstacies, and many of them danced for joy at the no very remote prospect, heralded by the arrival of the meal, of "corn dodgers and bacon." In addition to the above, within the past few days large quantities of clothing, including shirts, pants, boots, shoes, &c., and platters, tin cups, knives and forks, and in fact everything that could add to their personal well-being, have been furnished the Confederates in their quarters.

Reaction in England.

The details of the news from England, brought by the mails of the Niagara, present one highly important feature not indicated by the telegraph. Earl Derby, the leader of the tory opposition in the British Parliament, rose in his place in the House of Lords on the 7th of February, in order to correct a misreport of his speech of the previous day, published in the London *Times*. The report of his speech in the *Times* was: "I think the time is nearly come when the government may probably be called upon to recognize the so far successful revolt of the seceded States." What the Earl of Derby did say was far different. It was as follows: "The time has not come when it (the British Government) can properly be called on to recognize the government representing the successful revolted States. Though it is the practice to recognize a *de facto* government that has successfully established itself, *it is not think the resistance of the Southern States has been so successful as to justify us in recognizing them as a Power able to maintain its own independence.*"

This was said before the news of the capture of Roanoke, Fort Henry or Donelson, and the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville had reached England.

The news of the defeat of the rebels at Mill Spring and the death of Zollicoffer satisfied Derby that the tide of war was turning against them.

In reply to Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, who, as delegates from Secessia, urged upon Earl Russell the recognition of its independence, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said: "Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence at nine States until the fortune of arms, or a more peaceful mode of negotiation, shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents."

As neither the fortunes of arms nor peaceful negotiations with the United States Government have, since that time, improved the position of the rebel confederacy—but, on the contrary, as is admitted by Jeff. Davis, in his inaugural, "the tide of war is turned against it"—there is still less reason than ever for the recognition of the seceded States. Let our columns in the field keep moving and the danger of foreign intervention will be postponed. The steamer carrying out the intelligence of the fall of Donelson and the taking of 15,000 prisoners, sailed from New York on Tuesday a week ago, and probably reached England yesterday. That news will give the rebellion of Mason, Slidell, Mackenzie and Yancey the *coup de grace*.

Camp Douglas is located on the grounds upon which was held the Seventh Annual Fair of the U. S. Agricultural Society, Sept. 12th, —17th, 1859, just south of the city limits, adjoining Cottage Grove, and near the house and last resting place of the distinguished statesman whose name it bears. In the location of this camp, which was made by Judge (now Adjutant General) A. C. Fuller, under orders from the Governor, the most careful reference was paid to the great leading features of its ease of access, nature of site, extent of area, and abundant supply of water. Previous to the location of this camp, the various regiments had been quartered at different points in and about the city, known respectively as "Camp Douglas," (south of the present camp), "Camp Long," "Camp Mulligan," "Camp Fremont," "Camp Ellsworth," "Camp Mather," "Camp Webb" &c., &c. In September last, Governor Yates, in pursuance of the provisions of a law passed at the preceding extra session of the Legislature, ordered this camp to be located at Chicago, and designated the counties of Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Cook, DuPage, Will, Kendell, LaSalle, Lee, Bureau, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Grundy, Kankakee, Putnam, Iroquois and Livingston to constitute a separate Military District, to be known as the Northern District. Col. Joseph H. Tucker of this city was appointed Commandant, and Milton O. Higgins, Adjutant.

Soon after the location of the camp, detachments of the Mechanic Fusileers were set at work building barracks, the extent of which may be judged from the diagram published herewith. These barracks are partitioned off for the various companies, each division embracing a large sleeping room, with three tiers of berths upon each side, and rooms for the Orderly Sergeant, two Lieutenants, and Captain. In the rear of each barrack is a large and finely constructed mess room, kitchen and sink. The east side of the square, adjoining Cottage Grove, is occupied by the quarters of the regimental and staff officers. The area enclosed has been used for dress parades, morning and evening. Immediately adjoining the camp grounds, is a finely located drill ground is laid out.

Two carriage ways have been laid out, one running east and west and the other north and south. Facing the latter, and near the west side of the grounds, are the Hospital, Quartermaster's Commissary's, Sutler's and Surgeon's quarters. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of water, the hydrant being located at the northeastern corner of the grounds near the proposed gateway from the Avenue to the camp. These grounds with the buildings, comprise the Infantry Camp.

Adjoining the Infantry Camp upon the western side are eighty acres of *fine*, dry, level ground for a Cavalry Camp, connected by a roadway with the other, and comprising a spacious and excellent drill ground. The use of all this land has been donated to the Government for the purposes of a camp for and during the continuance of the war.

In October last, Gov. Yates appointed Lieutenants J. C. Long and S. S. Boone, Camp Instructors, and they at once entered upon their duties, wherein they have rendered efficient service.

The first troops occupying the camp were Beckett's Ninth Illinois Cavalry, then numbering about 700 men; three companies of the Chicago Legion, (51st regiment,) Col. Cumming; one company of the 57th regiment, Col. Baldwin, and two companies of Hartman's Dragoons. They were soon joined by the second regiment of the Douglas Brigade, Col. David Stuart. By the middle of November, there were 4,222 men in camp, divided into companies and skeletons of regiments, as follows:

Beckett's Ninth Cavalry; Col. Beckett commanding—1,061 men.

Chicago Legion, 51st Regiment: Col. Cumming commanding—849 men.

National Guards, 57th Regiment; Col. Baldwin commanding—902 men.

Second Regiment Douglas Brigade, 55th Regiment; Col. Stewart commanding—971 men.

Princeton Regiment, 56th; Major Page commanding—402 men.

McClellan Brigade, 57th Regiment; Col. Lynch commanding—184 men.

Mechanic Fusileers; Col. Wilson commanding—65 men.

Gorman Guides, Hartman's Battalion of Dragoons; Col. Hartman commanding—175 men.

Lyon Color Guard, a detached company; Capt. Fredrick Kuhn commanding—84 men.

These were soon joined by the Lead Mine Regiment, Col. John E. Smith, consisting of 667 men.

In January of the present year the Mechanic Fusileers were mustered for pay, paid off, and then mustered out of the service. The Scotch Regiment, Col. D. Cameron, went into Camp early in the present month. This brings our history—imperfect in many particulars—down to the present time. We yesterday published a list of the regiments and the number of men connected with them, then in camp, as well as the batteries of artillery, dismounted companies and rebel prisoners.

"WE STOP THE PRESS!"

On Tuesday night, long after our quiet city readers were in dream-land, and nought abroad in the streets but patrols and stray pedestrians; and the lights of countless windows had long been dimmed; and the watchman on the Court House had begun on the scale crescendo of the small hours; and rosy-fingered Aurora, mother of morn under Major Sternberg, meditating where to put the first streaks of dawn to the east; and the labors of editors, reporters, compositors and the devil were ended; and the gas was turned off in the news rooms, and the sanctums were shrouded in darkness, giving a rest from their labors to those night-toilers who achieve the nation issues of the daily press—a bombshell fell into the press-rooms, and exploded. We are to write what happened.

Just at this hour the TRIBUNE went to press. The feeders and folders and mailing boys were busy. The newsboys were beginning to dig themselves out of stray corners, up alleys and out of the way places, and make their toilets for the day by a strong shake of their garments. Just at this hour enter a file of policemen—"We stop the press." The big cylinder felt a thrill through all its iron nerves, and stopped. It was not alone in so doing. Every press in the city and within the TRIBUNE building was arrested, and express barred. Our neighbors shared the same fate. Instructions hastily issued by their chief left a liberal margin to the fancy and discretion of those who executed it. In some instances one fair copy of the paper alone was taken. In the office of the *Post* a policeman, in the exuberance of his zeal, pounced upon the entire small edition, seized a mailbag and crammed the whole down its maw, and as he gave it a final compress with his foot, cast into it two columns in small and dingy pressman, as if debating whether it was not in his line of duty to add him to the contents of the bag, and take him along as a sample. With great forbearance he closed the sack, shouldered it, and bore it away to the police station, whither specimens of all the forthcoming morning issues were gathered.

Our readers in our last issue found the recent order of Secretary Stanton restricting the publication of military news. It was among the last of the dispatches put in type. About the same hour it was received, the following order was directed to

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 25, 1862.
"To the Chief of Police, Chicago:

"All newspapers published in your city have been forbidden to publish any intelligence received by telegraph or otherwise, respecting military operations of the army or navy, until the same shall the night that this order is observed. If violated by any paper issued to receive, enter the whole office from and give notice to like effect to all telegraphic offices. Here, where six thousand buildings and eight times as many resident people constitute and form a city, the stopping of a single press brought with and bred among an army of 150,000 men is frightfully concentrated and apparent. Licentiousness, debauchery, and gambling have raged like the typhoid and contagious fevers of the camps, and the pestilent fogs of vice are gathering in such noisome thickness as to eradicate it well for the spiritual safety of the army. Here, then, was a single clear and strong blow. With the motion of actual warfare comes a cleansing moral process; none but stalwart virtue can endure the test of siege.

The number of "unfortunates" now congregated in Washington is almost beyond belief. They have come from every city in the North, and even from across the ocean, overpaying a hundred houses, crowding into hotels, sink and feathering along the pavements. Even in one locality, known where respectable ladies have long resided, and which they cannot leave because every boarding-house in the city is choke-full into which the hundred and one gradually received such a cloud of adventuresses, fast women, and others' mistresses, that, I am informed, the new madame of Mount Sterrat, and push to the wall the reputable boarders. There are others, formerly possessing decent characters, now almost as shamelessly and insultingly bold.

Moreover, the gambling-houses. These institutions—reinforced from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore by the adventurers of a quarter of the second story floors on the avenue. They do an enormous business. Faro, roulette, and poker talent of the North is represented behind their tables. In front young fellows not ashamed to wear their side arms, and shoulders marked with hard, brave, and ugly scars. A tax of one per cent. on all checks purchased o' nights, between Willard's and Gaty's would add no inconsiderable item to the House schedule.

One night tell of Brodaway concert saloons, here filled, night after night, with half the young bloods native to this town, and of five hundred shops where gros, of South street quality, can be obtained at San Francisco prices. But the picture is already sufficiently unpleasant.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.—The Evansville *Journal* says that during the hottest of the battle of Fort Donelson, two Kentucky volunteers were brought face to face—one on the Federal the other on the rebel side. In each of these regiments were found men, both from Henderson county, and in each of the companies were two brothers. The one in Captain Holloway's company battling for the old "time honored banner"—was dangerously wounded, while his rebel brother escaped unhurt and was taken prisoner. Old school mates in these companies were forced to meet each other's blood by the infamous authors of this infamous rebellion.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Secretary Stanton, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, furnishes that body with a list of Aides-de-Camp appointed under act of August 15, 1861. The number of Aides-de-Camp authorized by law is as follows: Colonels, each, with the rank, pay and allowances of cavalry colonels, $2,637; and an allowance of $301 for servants; 1 Lieutenant-Colonels, with pay and allowances of $2,301, and $301 for servants; 1 Majors, on the pay of $1,783, servants $301; and fourteen captains, pay $1,500, servants $301; among the list of captains are the Orleans Princes.

A Brilliant Military Achievement.

A CONTRABAND MADE USEFUL IN A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

[Expressly Solicited for the Chicago Tribune.]

Our readers have become accustomed to military news, and to avoid a too sudden change of diet, as well as for the interesting features combined in this full account of a brilliant military feat, we bring it forward from history, as not liable to censorship, and further, as containing instructive and timely intelligence not yet received by some of our commanders. There are other Pompeys that may be made useful in a military point of view. It belongs to a class of facts that never die nor lose their significance. The readers of the TRIBUNE will read it with interest.

On the morning of the 1st of June, 1779, two small forts, situated at Verplanck's and Stony Point were captured from the American cupes by a British force, commanded in person by Sir Henry Clinton. The two garrisons contained only one hundred men. The loss of these forts, which had been planned by Washington, and his first care was to make an effort to recover them, for West Point was now in danger. The main body of the American army was encamped Middletown toward the Highlands, and Washington established his headquarters at Smith's Clove, not far from what is now known as Arlington Station, on the Erie railroad. General McDougall was transferred to the command of West Point; the garrisons at Constitution Island and at the double fortress, much augmented